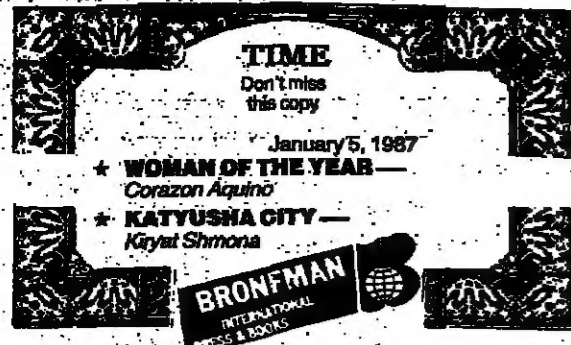


מכאן אל תפסי



THE JERUSALEM POST

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'Kimche originated plan for funds to Contras'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — Israel was yesterday reported to have originated the idea of diverting profits from the Iran arms sales to the Contra rebels fighting the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.
The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal yesterday reported that Attorney General Edwin Meese had told Congress that he had told North that he had told Kimche that the idea of diverting the funds came from David Kimche, then director-general of the Foreign Ministry.
Meese, according to the reports, told a closed committee hearing that North had described the purported Israeli role when he was questioned by Meese on November 23. North was fired from his National Security Council post on November 25.

Kimche yesterday strongly denied the charge. He said that he found it "hard to believe" that North would have made such an allegation. But if North had indeed done so, Kimche continued, it was probably because he was trying to protect himself. "The whole thing is ridiculous," Kimche said. "If that is what Oliver North testified to, then he is an unmitigated liar."
Kimche told the Times that he had first heard about the Contra funding when he read about it in a newspaper. He said he had met twice with North, the first time in Washington in November 1985, when the subject of the conversation was Robert McFarlane, the then-national security adviser. The second meeting with North was in December 1985 in London, when the Iran arms sale was being discussed with Iranian representatives.

"I met him for the first time in Washington on November 8, 1985, when I was introduced to him by another American official," Kimche recalled. "The three of us had lunch very near the White House. This lunch was devoted to North's explaining to me that in his opinion, Bud McFarlane was faltering in his willingness to remain in his job and considering resignation. They asked if I would try to reinforce him. At no time during the lunch was there any discussion about diverting funds to the Contras."
But two Congressional sources told the Times that Meese, in his secret testimony, had said that North had met with a senior Israeli official about a year ago to discuss the problem of how to funnel aid to the Contras.
Quoting North's reported account, the newspaper said Kimche

raised three options.
Kimche is said to have suggested that money could be provided from American government funds or from foreign aid money provided to Israel by the U.S. But both of these approaches were unacceptable because they would violate the 1984 congressional ban on aid to the rebels.
"Mr. Kimche was then said to have suggested a third option, namely to increase the price of the weapons being sold to Iran and to send the proceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels," the report said.
In his November 25 news conference announcing the Contra connection with the Iran arms sale, Meese said that Israeli "representatives" had been involved in the diversion of the funds. "Bank accounts were established, as best we know, by representatives of the forces in Cen-

tral America," he said. "And this information was provided to representatives of the Israeli government — representatives of Israel, I should say — and then these funds were put into the accounts."
The Wall Street Journal yesterday said that FBI agents were looking into "possible Israeli involvement in funneling money to the Contras."
The Israeli government, in a statement at the end of November, officially denied any knowledge of the secret funding of the Contras.
On December 3, The Jerusalem Post reported that North had told Meese on November 23 that he had "fully briefed" Amiram Nir, the counter-terrorism adviser to the prime minister, on the funding of the Contras. North reportedly said that Nir had been told that one secret Swiss bank account in which funds

Blocked by Knesset panel over Shoshana Miller case

Peretz may have to quit

By ASHER WALLFISH and HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporters
Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz failed yesterday in another attempt to extricate himself from the complications created by the Shoshana Miller case, and may have no alternative but to resign. With his latest move blocked by the Knesset Law Committee, Peretz and his Shas party colleagues began blaming the Likud for his plight.

A senior Shas source said that Peretz knew yesterday morning that opposition to the proposal had gained strength, after opponents in the Alignment, the Citizens Rights Movement and Shinui were joined by the National Religious Party, Tebiya and even the Shas representative on the committee, Ya'acov Yosef, son of former Sephardi chief rabbi Ovadia Yosef.
Likud chairman Sara Doron told The Jerusalem Post last night: "The Shas proposal is worse than the idea of amending the Law of Return. What Peretz wants to do is to hand out the yellow Star of David. I told the Law Committee chairman, Eliezer Kulak, a fellow-Liberal, that I would fight Peretz's proposal to add the designation 'former nationality' to identity cards."
"The Likud has not discussed the Peretz proposal, and even if a majority of the Likud is for it, the Likud cannot force me to support it, because it's a matter of conscience."

Doron said that Shas MKs had suggested replacing her fellow-Liberal, Uriel Lynn, a member of the Law Committee, for the purpose of the vote on the Peretz proposal, but she had refused. Lynn also opposes the proposal.
MK Avner Shalev (NRP) told reporters that he had spoken to the two chief rabbis, who assured him that the "former nationality" proposal made by Peretz did not have their blessing.
Shalev also said he had spoken to Peretz and told him the only way he could get out of this mess of his own making was to resign. Shalev said: "I told Peretz it would be a credit to Jewry if you left the government over this issue, and I'm sure the chief

Minister Ariel Sharon, and Minister without Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i, and complained to them that the Likud Knesset faction had let him down.
Peretz reportedly told Levy and Sharon that the Likud holds the key to Shas staying in the coalition.
But at the parliamentary level, senior Likud MKs said that Shas was merely seeking to make the Likud a scapegoat for its own failure to win support outside the Likud.

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70 per cent of reform benefits said to end up with top earners

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter
About 70 per cent of all the revenue that will be lost through the proposed tax reform will end up in the pockets of wage-earners in the top income bracket, a confidential Treasury document states. The document was circulated yesterday by MK Yair Tsaaban, who said that the reform will increase the income of those in this bracket by 7 per cent.
The Treasury memo states that only those in the top four income brackets — who make up 40 per cent of all wage earners — will benefit from the reform. While the top bracket or income decile will get 70 per cent of the benefits, the other 30 per cent will be divided up among the ninth, eighth and seventh income levels.
Tsaaban also revealed that Treasury calculations showed that the cost of the reform will be much larger than the figures publicly quoted by the ministry. While the Treasury officially says the reform will cost some NIS 250 million, other Treasury calculations, Tsaaban said, put the figure at between NIS 400m. and NIS 500m. This means that the reform will provide a net increase of

between NIS 280m. and NIS 350m. in the incomes of those in the highest income class.
Tsaaban also circulated a memo prepared by the National Insurance Institute warning that the Treasury's plan will worsen the situation of young families with two to three children. The document states that 51 per cent of all families below the poverty line are young families.
The NII document shows that a couple with four children, which now has a gross income of NIS 750 a month, will lose about 1 per cent of its income due to the reform. This does not take into account extra expenses from the proposed user fees in health and education, or from losses that may be incurred through the scrapping of tax exemptions.
But the income of a couple with two children with a gross monthly income of NIS 7,500 would rise by 6 per cent, the NII states.
Tsaaban said these figures showed that the proposed tax reform will bring Israel to a "world record" in creating social gaps. He demanded that the Treasury present the Knesset Finance Committee with all relevant documents on the reform.



Some of the 500 children from Southern Lebanon who met with Israeli children at a community centre in Metulla yesterday. See story, Page 4. (Nutek/Media)

Inner cabinet meets today to overcome budget impasse

By AVI TEMKIN
The economic inner cabinet is due to meet today to try to decide on the size of the budget cuts for the coming fiscal year.
The members of the economic inner cabinet — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Vice Premier Shimon Peres, Finance Minister Moshe Nisim and Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi — have met almost daily over the past 10 days in an effort to reach agreement on the slashes.
Nisim and Ya'acobi met yesterday to discuss the finance minister's proposals for a NIS 486m. cut in the budget. But the meeting ended without an accord, as Ya'acobi, echoing the Labour Party's stand, opposed

Nisim's plans to slash the budgets of the Defence and Health Ministries by NIS 180m. and NIS 46m. respectively.
Ya'acobi again proposed that, instead of cutting health spending, the levy on private cars be extended for one more year. But Nisim rejected the idea, saying it ran counter to the Treasury's intention to reduce taxes.
According to government sources, the economic inner cabinet has already agreed to slash subsidies for basic foodstuffs and public transportation by NIS 110m. Other cuts agreed upon amount to some NIS 150m. Thus, the projected cuts will total between NIS 250 and NIS 300m.

Tamir confers in Cairo on Peres visit, ME issues

CAIRO (AP). — Egyptian and Israeli officials yesterday discussed a visit by Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres to Cairo, but said no date has been set.
Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel-Meguid met for 90 minutes with Israeli Foreign Minister Director-General Avraham Tamir. They said they also discussed bilateral relations and the search for peace in the Middle East.
After the meeting, both Abdel-Meguid and Tamir said they had discussed a visit by Peres. Asked when it might take place, Abdel-Meguid said "as soon as we reach a timetable."
Peres visited Egypt last September.

as Israel's prime minister to meet with President Hosni Mubarak, in the first Egyptian-Israeli summit in five years. Bilateral relations that had soured after the 1982 Lebanon war have improved since the summit, and Tamir referred to them as promising.
Both Abdel-Meguid and Tamir said they discussed new ideas to push forward the regional peace process but refused to provide details.
Abdel-Meguid said Egypt hopes to convene an international peace conference sponsored by the UN with the participation of the parties concerned in the Middle East and the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Gulf papers see release of other hostages

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP). — Kuwait's Al-Rai Al-Aam newspaper said yesterday that some American and French hostages held in Lebanon will be freed at the New Year, the latest in a string of recent reports by Gulf newspapers that a release was imminent.
Meanwhile hostage mediator Terry Wall yesterday told a commercial radio station in London that he is negotiating to free an "Israeli hostage in Lebanon."

Waite, a special envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been criticized in the past by the London Jewish community for alleged anti-Israeli statements.
Al-Rai Al-Aam, a prominent front-page report, quoted well-informed Arab sources as saying that "a number of American and French hostages in Lebanon are expected to be freed at the outset of the New Year."
The updated report by the radical Kuwait paper gave no names. But it published a photograph of Terry Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press, who was abducted in Beirut on March 16 last year.
The paper did not indicate whether there was any significance in publication of the photo. But Islamic Jihad, the pro-Iranian Shi'ite Moslem group holding Anderson, issued the picture with a statement delivered to a western news agency office in Beirut two days ago.
The reports followed repeated offers by Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of Iran's parliament, for Iranian mediation to secure the hostages' release if the U.S. releases Iranian assets frozen in 1979.

O'Connor arrives today Herzog, at annual fete, raps 'peace messengers'

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter
President Herzog yesterday had harsh words for "those who would be messengers of peace," which most observers interpreted as a thinly veiled reference to New York Cardinal John O'Connor, who is due to arrive in Israel tomorrow.
The New York prelate, who is currently visiting Jordan, is to cross the Allenby Bridge into Israel. But Israeli official circles are dismayed by what is seen as the cardinal's willingness to meet with Jordan's King Hussein and representatives of the Palestinian cause, and his unwillingness to meet with Israeli officials in their Jerusalem offices.

Speaking at his annual reception for the heads of the Christian communities in Israel, the president said that "peace is not a subject for lip-service. It is a subject for encounter, for dialogue, for understanding of all points of view."
"Men of goodwill and those who would be messengers of peace must face [realities] by not allowing themselves to become engaged in unproductive political gestures based on age-old prejudices, which apparently, despite protestations to the contrary, die hard," the president said.
The assembled guests, who ranged from representatives of ancient Eastern churches in flowing robes to evangelical Protestants in business suits, also heard Religious Affairs Minister Ze'evulun Hammer pledge that Israel would continue to "protect the Holy Places and safeguard the status quo."
O'Connor said in Amman yesterday that he plans to visit Israel despite calls from some Jewish leaders

that he cancel his trip because of his refusal to meet Israeli leaders in their Jerusalem offices.
"I have been invited by the government of Israel, and that invitation to my knowledge has not been rescinded," O'Connor told reporters after a morning meeting with Jordan's Foreign Minister, Taher al-Masri.
O'Connor described himself as "a friend of Israel" and said he had stressed to Jordanian Prime Minister Zaid Rifai in another meeting yesterday "the rights of Israel to protect its own borders and live in peace with its neighbours."
At the same time, he said, he expressed "in very strong terms the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination."
"I believe Israel wants peace," he said. "From what I've seen of the Jordanians here, there's no question about the Jordanian desire for peace."
O'Connor met King Hussein yesterday and said he was "encouraged by what seemed to be his [Hussein's] own strong commitment to peace."
Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, in an effort to resolve the dispute over O'Connor's coming visit, yesterday suggested that the prelate visit Israel on a private pilgrimage.
"Cardinal O'Connor must decide himself on the nature of his visit. He can come as a pilgrim or give the visit an official, formal tone," Peres told reporters during a tour of Zichron Ya'acov.
"If he decides it's only a pilgrimage...we would respect his decision and there would be no official meetings," Peres added.

Shamir and Peres see Shin Bet case closed

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres both declared yesterday that they regarded the Shin Bet affair as closed now that the Justice Ministry had published its report on the matter.
Peres, speaking in Zichron Ya'acov, said that the report, "which found no evidence of political wrongdoing in the killing of two terrorists by the Shin Bet in 1984...concluded the affair from a

legal standpoint." When pressed by an Israel Television reporter on ministerial responsibility in the affair, Peres stressed that the political echelon would be judged by the public, through elections.
Shamir, speaking at Masada on the opening of a Batar convention, said he hopes that "now that the truth has come out" all political battles over the affair would end. "We must not turn this last note in the affair into another cause for fighting with one another," he said.

Harold Macmillan dies at 92

LONDON (AP). — Former Conservative prime minister Harold Macmillan, the grand old man of British politics, died on Monday night, aged 92.
Doctors had expected him to die shortly after he fell ill with pneumonia last July. But although he was left weak, Macmillan did not succumb.
Macmillan, who was wounded three times in World War I, was forced to quit as prime minister in 1963 when he had prostate surgery. He had been in sporadic ill health for years before his death on Monday.
Macmillan is primarily remembered for leading Britain through seven years of prosperity from 1957 to 1963 and for telling his fellow countrymen: "You never had it so good."
Late U.S. president John F. Kennedy, who called him "Uncle Mac," credited Macmillan with securing the nuclear test ban treaty signed in Moscow by Britain, the U.S. and the Soviet Union on July 25, 1963.
With relatives by his bedside, Macmillan died at his Birch Grove



home near Haywards Heath, south of London.
A family announcement said he would be buried privately next Monday at St. Giles church near Haywards Heath. (See story — Page 3)

White SA officer held as spy for African guerrillas

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). — South African police yesterday confirmed they were holding a white army officer, and local press reports said he was likely to face charges of spying for the banned African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla movement.
Lieutenant General Ian Gleeson, acting chief of the South African Defence Force (SADF), said earlier this month that a soldier had been arrested for alleged subversive activity.
Local press reports named him yesterday as Major Andre Piensaar, an officer believed to be attached to military intelligence, and said he was likely to face spying charges.
An uncorroborated report in the Johannesburg Star linked his alleged espionage to "the activities of the ANC," the main guerrilla group fighting white domination in South Africa.

A police spokesman confirmed Piensaar was being held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act which permits indefinite detention without trial with no access to lawyers.
The Star report said two more people were believed to have been detained in the spy investigation but they were not thought to be involved in army operations.
South Africa's last major spy scandal was in 1983 when Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, head of the Simonstown naval base, was jailed for life for spying for the Soviet Union.
Meanwhile, pathologists yesterday carried out a post mortem on Simon Marule, a 20-year-old detainee who died in hospital a week ago.
Police said Marule fell ill in prison and was transferred to hospital with what doctors believed was epilepsy. His family said he had no

history of epileptic attacks. Results of the post mortem will not be made public until an inquest into his death is held in the new year, lawyers said.
Marule was one of 20,000 people believed to have been detained since Pretoria declared a national state of emergency last June to stamp out widespread political violence in black townships.
South Africa's Business Day newspaper bitterly criticized the authorities yesterday for detaining one of its black reporters and demanding he be released or put on trial. Sipho Ngoboo, a 32-year-old reporter who covers township events, was arrested on Monday under the Internal Security Act.
In a front-page editorial, Business Day lashed out at the ruling National Party, saying: "Ngoboo's arrest is but one more reason

among thousands for all democratic South Africans to come together in a determined campaign to end the long dark night of nationalist misrule."
The government's Bureau for Information said security forces shot and wounded a black man after they came under fire in Kaitshong township east of Johannesburg on Monday.
In its daily report on political unrest, it said mixed-race coloureds threw a petrol bomb at a delivery van in Kleinokool in the Eastern Cape, injuring three people.
Twenty black rioters stoned a bus in Indunuma township near Durban, slightly injuring the driver, it said.
The bureau says political unrest has declined sharply since the emergency was imposed but its reports are difficult to verify because of sweeping curbs on media reporting of unrest.

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BUENOS AIRES	26	25	28	Clear
CHICAGO	28	25	33	Clear
COPENHAGEN	1	0	4	Clear
FRANKFURT	1	0	3	Rain
GENEVA	1	0	3	Cloudy
LONDON	1	0	3	Cloudy
MADRID	17	15	20	Clear
MONTREAL	14	12	17	Clear
MUNICH	1	0	3	Clear
PARIS	1	0	3	Clear
ROME	17	15	20	Clear
STOCKHOLM	1	0	3	Clear
TORONTO	1	0	3	Clear
ZURICH	1	0	3	Clear

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	82	3-10	11
Colan	91	3-10	11
Nabariya	58	-13	15
Safad	68	-7	9
Haifa Port	55	-17	15
Tiberias	55	-17	15
Nazareth	55	-17	15
Afula	65	-10	17
Shomron	59	-5	12
Tel Aviv	52	-13	17
B-C Airport	52	-13	17
Jericho	47	-19	19
Gaza	79	-11	16
Beer Sheva	83	-6	15
Eilat	40	-18	19

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

In the presence of President Chaim Herzog, Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel yesterday received the Award for Tolerance from the Movement for Tolerance in Israel. Hillel was cited for his role in combating racism.

Prof. Gabriel Ben-Dor, rector of Haifa University, will speak at the weekly meeting of the Haifa Rotary Club in the Shulamit Hotel at 1 p.m. today.

Dr. Herman Waldman, a renowned immunologist from Cambridge University, yesterday gave a lecture at Hadassah-University Hospital, as part of exchange programme between Hadassah and the British Council. Waldman developed the monoclonal antibodies that eliminate rejection problems in bone-marrow transplants.

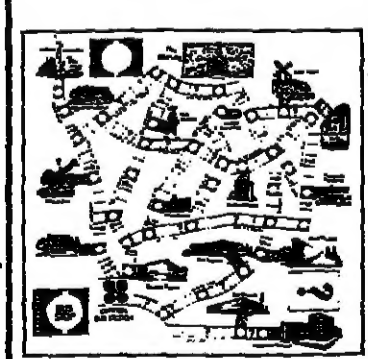
Dr. Uri Martinov, head of the Interior Ministry's Environmental Protection Service, will speak at the Jerusalem Rotary Club meeting today at 1 p.m. at the YMCA.

French Ambassador Alain Pierret and his wife Jacqueline, Italian Ambassador Giovanni Dominato and his wife Giovanna, Cabinet Secretary Elyakim Rubinstein and Natan Sharansky were received at Bar-Ilan University this week by university president Prof. Michael Albeck.

The Judea and Samaria Civil Administration recently granted 265 family reunification requests to Palestinians abroad wishing to live in the West Bank, an administration spokeswoman said this week.

Over the past year, 1,000 Palestinians have settled in the West Bank under family reunification arrangements.

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HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Jerusalem hotel not fazed by loss of kashrut licence

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"It's business as usual," said Yehuda Greenbaum, general manager of Jerusalem's Shalom Hotel last night when he was questioned about the withdrawal of the hotel's kashrut certificate.

The religious council of the Jerusalem Chief Rabbinate advised yesterday that it was no longer responsible for kashrut at the hotel. Council head Rabbi Itzhak Ralbag would not specify the hotel's kashrut violations, but when asked whether withdrawal of the certificate had anything to do with the hotel's Friday night activities, replied: "That, too."

Israel Television's Rafi Ginat conducts interviews at the hotel on Friday nights, and there is also an occasional stand-up comedian.

According to Greenbaum and the hotel's owner, Micha Levy, it is not kashrut that is in question, but the use of a microphone on Friday nights. A 1979 agreement between the Rabbinate and Jerusalem hotels linked kashrut with Sabbath observ-

ance. The linkage was encouraged at the time by Mayor Teddy Kollek, who envisaged Orthodox Jews from all over the world flocking to Jerusalem.

In the interim, legislation has been passed by the Knesset, which provides that kashrut certificates be issued solely on the basis of dietary laws.

Hotels all over the country that engage in far more blatant desecration of the Sabbath than the Shalom Hotel have not had their licences revoked.

"Why should the law apply differently in Jerusalem?" asks Levy.

Greenbaum, who is chairman of the Jerusalem Hotel Association and an observant Jew, says that he would go along with the linkage if there were religious tourists to fill the hotels.

Only 10 per cent of the tourists who come to Jerusalem are strict about eating in premises where the Sabbath is observed, Greenbaum says. He suggests that certain hotels should specialize in catering to a religious clientele and abide by all

the halachic rules. The others, he says, should keep a kosher kitchen, but not be deprived of the right to offer weekend entertainment to attract more guests.

Hotel occupancy is falling in Jerusalem, he says, because people don't want to stay in a place where they have nothing to do.

A month ago, the Jerusalem Hotel Association notified the local religious council that it no longer considered the 1979 agreement valid.

The Shalom Hotel was the first victim of rabbinic wrath. Ironically, the kashrut supervisors who were installed by the Jerusalem Religious Council are still there on the hotel's payroll.

Meanwhile, several Jerusalem hotels have surrendered to rabbinical pressures and advertised their New Year's Eve celebrations as *sufganiya* (doughnut) parties. "The religious council is helping to establish a new tradition," says Greenbaum. "We'll have doughnut parties every New Year's Eve whether it's Hanukkah or not."



Attending a memorial meeting at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem's Mount Scopus campus yesterday, on the first anniversary of the death of British philanthropist Archie Sherman, are (left to right): Michael Gee, member of the university board of governors and Sherman's son-in-law; university chancellor Avraham Harman; Sherman's widow, Marjorie; university vice-president Bernard Chetrit; and university staff member David Lazar. A brief ceremony in Sherman's memory was also held yesterday at the Marjorie and Archie Sherman School of Nursing at Shaare Zedek Hospital.

IDF, Yesh Gvul clash over leaflet on W. Bank

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The army's decision to consider initiating criminal charges for the distribution of a leaflet to soldiers in the West Bank by the Yesh Gvul movement is an attempt to "gag free speech," a movement spokesman said yesterday.

Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy has ordered a probe to determine whether the leaflet distributed last weekend constituted incitement to refuse military service in the territories. A military spokesman said the investigation was being carried out by army lawyers, and the results could be turned over to the attorney-general's office. The army views the distribution of the leaflet "very seriously," the spokesman said.

The Yesh Gvul spokesman said the leaflet had been written in consultation with an attorney to prevent violations of the law. He denied that the leaflet urged soldiers to refuse to serve in the territories, and said they

warned against the destructive influences of the occupation.

The leaflet included the following passages: "Since 1967, the IDF has become more an occupation army than a defence force. Across the Green Line, soldiers are involved in acts of repression against the Palestinian population... The occupation not only hampers the occupied population, but also dehumanizes the occupier... The occupation does not defend the state, but is bringing on the next war... Remember, you have the right to request a transfer to service inside the Green Line, within Israel. Remember, according to military law you must refuse to obey orders that are clearly illegal."

Members of Yesh Gvul, a group formed by army reservists to protest against the 1982 war in Lebanon, were jailed for refusing to serve in Lebanon. After Israel withdrew from Lebanon, the group shifted the focus of its activities to the West Bank.

'Policeman who fought over Boot guilty of four offences'

By DVORAH GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter

The officer on duty at a Tel Aviv police station earlier this month, when city officials clamped a Denver Boot on a police car parked outside, was guilty of four offences in a clash with the traffic men, Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev told the Knesset plenum yesterday.

An investigating officer had determined that the duty policeman had arrested the traffic inspectors without legal justification; had used needless violence; had not been in uniform and had thus not been easily identifiable as a policeman; and had not been carrying police identification papers.

But the investigation also determined that one of the traffic inspectors had behaved provocatively. His complaint that he had been beaten by the duty policeman and other police had not been borne out by witnesses, including two civilians. On the contrary, the civilian witnesses had said that the other policemen

had tried to separate the traffic inspector and the duty officer who, the witnesses said, were "embroiled in some sort of struggle."

Bar-Lev said that the results of the police investigation had been forwarded to the District Attorney's Office, which would decide what, if any, action should be taken.

Bar-Lev also got his own way when Citizens Rights Movement MK Ran Cohen tried to press for further discussion of the case of three Prisoners Service officials who had complained against Rafi Suissa when he was commissioner and their boss.

For Cohen it was a matter of how the state, in this case the police minister, treated persons who fearlessly pressed claims of wrongdoing against senior civil servants.

But Bar-Lev insisted that he had behaved properly. The High Court's only rebuke had been that he had not heard out the complainants before according to Suissa's demand that they be relocated within the service.

Haniyeh claims 'Jordanian factor' contributed to his expulsion

Post Middle East Staff
and Agencies

PARIS. - Palestinian editor Akram Haniyeh said here Monday that he believed his expulsion from the West Bank was linked to a new normalization drive between Jordan and Israel "more dangerous" than the normalization between Israel and Egypt.

"The main reason I was deported was that I am a proud Palestinian," said Haniyeh at a press conference. "But the Jordanian factor is not connected."

Haniyeh, editor of the East Jeru-

Shamir's help may be sought to avoid crisis in hospitals

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino will appeal to the prime minister for help in preventing a breakdown in the hospitals on Sunday, if no assistance is forthcoming from Finance Minister Moshe Nissim.

Arbeli-Almosino has not yet received an answer from Nissim on whether he will meet with her to prevent a hospital crisis next week, when nurses are due to shorten their workweek and their shifts and refuse to go to work without organized transport to and from the hospitals.

The only part of the government accord with the nurses implemented so far involves wage hikes. But the rest of the two-month-old agreement remains on paper, including day-care centres for children, organized transport to and from work, a shortening of the workweek from 40 to 36 hours, and increased pension rights.

The health minister said yesterday

that it was unconscionable to force nurses to hitch-hike after dark because they could not get to work or back home any other way.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar promised Arbeli-Almosino that he would try to persuade Nissim and the premier to take action that would forestall another hospital crisis.

Hospitals around the country have sent telegrams to the Health Ministry, declaring that they will not be able to cope if the nurses carry out their plans to work six-hour shifts starting Sunday.

The Health Ministry estimates that the cost of implementing the section of the agreement dealing with transportation and day-care centres will be at least NIS 9 million, while the Treasury has offered no more than NIS 1 m.

Arbeli-Almosino, who asked Nissim for a meeting yesterday, said the accord - reached after months of strife - must be implemented immediately.

Aridor: Peres erred with GSS

"Peres made a mistake; he was wrong to tell deputy GSS chief Reuven Hazak and his colleagues - who in October 1985 came to complain against GSS chief Avraham Shalom - to go home. He should have initiated an inquiry," says Yoram Aridor, the Herut Party chairman and MK.

He seems to be speaking from the heart rather than scoring political points against the Labour Party leader.

But Aridor didn't believe then, and doesn't believe now, that the inquiry should have been by a judicial commission. "I saw no justification for a judicial commission of inquiry. Sensitive matters should be investigated internally, and the decisions should be carried out internally. Following a probe, the responsible political office-holders should be relied on to draw the operational conclusions, including personnel decisions."

IN PERSON BENNY MORRIS

sions, without need of a judicial commission of inquiry which could harm the security service." Aridor also opposed the police inquiry into the GSS affair.

Aridor, a lawyer by profession, is no friend of judicial commissions of inquiry. As a failed Likud finance minister, Aridor was one of the chief builders of the Bejeksi Commission inquiry into the bank shares. "The demands for judicial commissions of inquiry in recent years have become a matter of fashion. One must not submit to fashion. One must use this instrument only when necessary and not when it serves political aims."

Aridor makes no bones about whom he means: "The attempts of Labour politicians to make up stories against Likud politicians failed in the Kahane Commission of inquiry (into Israel's role in the Sabra and Shatila massacres of 1982), and failed in the bank shares inquiry. Now they have failed again [to besmirch] Shamir. The tales against him were proved to be without foundation. And the public will remember the failure of the story-tellers."

Paradoxically, Aridor seems to support commissions of inquiry insofar as - so he argues - they are consistently repudiated - tales against the Likud leadership. This shows that these inquiries have not always served the purposes of their initiators. "The Bejeksi Commission," he maintains, repudiated the "stories" that he, Aridor, had initiated or contributed to the illegal regulation of the bank shares. "I supported the establishment of the Bejeksi Commission - and I was proved right in doing so."

But Aridor is still unhappy about commissions of inquiry. What he objects to is not the inquiries *per se*, but that the recent commissions have proved tantamount to instructions to draw "personal and political" conclusions against figures involved in the affairs they investigated. "There is a problem with giving the commissions power to decide on matters touching elected public representatives," he believes that their function should be restricted to "sorting out the facts" in a given affair and perhaps drawing "general" operational conclusions for purposes of future functioning. This, he maintains, is the role of commissions of inquiry in such democracies as Britain. "Drawing personal conclusions is left to the elected politicians," he says. Even the Supreme Court of Israel refrains from making "political" decisions.

With regard to the GSS affair, he maintains that it was precisely those "who made up tales" who demanded a commission of inquiry.

The establishment of the Kahane Commission, he says, was "superfluous as it was clear from the start that the Jews had no hand in the massacre and did not initiate it." He maintains that setting up the commission did not lead to a reduction of charges against Israel. "Indeed, some of the statements included in the report were later used by our accusers," he says.

Aridor takes pains to emphasize that the *raison d'être* of the law. In the GSS affair, the question was what means should have been used to uphold the law. The killing of the terrorists was something that should not have been done, something awful. As was the "fixing" of the testimony, and evidence in the cover-up, he adds.

LOTTO. - The winning numbers in yesterday's national lottery draw were 3, 4, 11, 23, 26, 36, and the additional number, 22.

Life in prison for No. 18 bus bomber

LOD (Itim). - Amar Ibrahim Na'ameh, 26, convicted of planting a bomb on a No. 18 bus in Jerusalem in 1983 which killed six people and wounded 50, was sentenced to life imprisonment in the military court here yesterday.

Na'ameh, of Abu Dis, a suburb of Jerusalem, confessed that he had acted as a member of the PLO's Fatah group.

It emerged in the trial that Na'ameh had also supplied the hand-grenades to the terrorists who attacked the IDF's Givati brigade outside the Old City's Dung Gate in October.

Hazem Mohammed Asila, 25, of the Jerusalem neighbourhood of Silwan, who is charged with being an accomplice in the bus attack, also appeared in court yesterday. His trial was postponed.

IBA wins say in second channel trial broadcasts

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Trial broadcasts for the second television channel can legally be aired only by the Israel Broadcasting Authority, deputy attorney-general Yoram Bar-Sela ruled yesterday, in what amounted to a victory for the IBA.

Bar-Sela was speaking to Education Minister Yitzhak Navon at a meeting attended by the IBA management committee. Navon is the minister responsible for the implementation of the Broadcasting Authority Law.

IBA chairman Micha Yinon has been arguing for months that until the bill for the second channel gets final approval in the Knesset, all broadcasts transmitted within Israel's borders must be made by the Broadcasting Authority.

Hanukkah miracle as disaster averted

BEERSHEBA. - Disaster was averted yesterday when a large car-bomb in the heart of the business district here was discovered and defused, Negev police commander Haim Ben-Iyoun said last night.

Calling the incident "a miracle," Ben-Iyoun said that police were alerted at 7.15 a.m. by kiosk owner Yitzhak Bok, who reported a suspicious vehicle.

Police immediately cordoned off the area and determined that the car was booby-trapped. After sappers defused the bomb, police found a picture of Yasser Arafat and a handbill in Arabic in the car, Ben-Iyoun said.

UN troops trained in chemical warfare

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. - UN troops have been equipped with anti-chemical warfare gear and trained in its use, Major-General Gerstaf Welin, commander of the UN Disarmament Observer Force, U.N.D.O.F., said here on Monday.

This did not mean, however, that they anticipated the use of chemical weapons in the event of another war between Syria and Israel, he said. Welin is speaking at a Hanukkah reception given by the IDF for senior UN officers at the Ganei Ha'nat Hotel.

Razing of Beduin homes debated in Knesset

By DVORAH GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter

Seven motions for the agenda on the demolition of seven Beduin homes in a village near Haifa came before the Knesset yesterday: six condemning the state's action, and one, by Likud MK Uriel Lynn, defending it on the grounds that the rule of law must be upheld, no matter what the circumstances.

Attacking the demolitions were the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality's Tewfik Zayyad; Mapam's Mohammed Wattad; the Citizens Rights Movement's Dedi Zucker; Labour's Abdel Wahab Darousha; the Progressive List for Peace's Mohammed Miani; and Shinui's Zaidan Atshe.

Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz, in charge of the Haifa-area officials who carried out the demolition, cited a government directive that, he said, made the action perfectly legal, even though there was an overall agreement to await the recom-

mendations of a committee examining the entire question of illegal building in the Arab sector.

There were loud objections from Zayyad and his party colleague Tewfik Toubi when Peretz called the Beduin families "illegal settlers" - using the Hebrew term *muhalladin*, which is usually used for Jewish settlers in the administered territories.

The shouting disconcerted the usually quiet-spoken Peretz, who was driven to reply in kind, berating his opponents as "wild men," and insisting that they speak with "proper respect."

The minister, leader of the ultra-Orthodox Shas Party, said he would treat Israel's Arab citizens with "friendship, respect and kindness, but I will not tolerate any flouting of the law."

The motions by Wattad, Miani and Zucker were struck from the agenda. The rest are to be discussed further in committee.

Nakash's accomplices jailed

Two of William Nakash's accomplices in the failed attempt to ambush and rob a Christian clergyman on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho last year were imprisoned yesterday by the Jerusalem District Court.

Daniel Zacharia was sentenced to three years in prison and two years suspended, while Nehemia Hariri was sentenced to 33 months in prison and 27 months suspended.

In statements made to the police during the investigation of the case, which were revealed yesterday, Nakash admitted planning and taking part in the crime. This contrasts with his recent statements denying he had taken part in it.

But Nakash was not prosecuted for his role in the crime, as a result of a deal worked out with a fourth member of the gang, Meir Cohen.

Nakash was arrested with his three accomplices in March 1985 as they

waited to ambush the clergyman, who they believed had just crossed over from Jordan with 60 kilos of gold and \$2 million in cash.

Two years earlier, Nakash had fled to Israel from France after murdering an Arab in the town of Besancon.

Attorney-General Yoel Harish yesterday asked the Supreme Court to extend the validity of its decision declaring that Nakash was extradited to France. Nakash was convicted of the murder *in absentia*.

Harish asked the court to extend the validity of its declaration until the end of the High Court hearing now in progress on the legality of Justice Minister Shamir's decision not to extradite Nakash.

In passing sentence yesterday, the district court noted that Zacharia and Hariri are cousins with "long" criminal records. (Itim)

PERETZ

(Continued from Page One)

rabbi would support you if you resigned."

A senior Shas source blasted Ya'acov Yosef for letting his side down in the Law Committee, charging that "not only does he not represent Shas, but he goes directly counter to his father."

Two other ultra-Orthodox factions, Agudat Yisrael and Morasha, although not represented in the Law Committee, told reporters yesterday in the lobby that Peretz had maneuvered himself into a corner and deserved to lose face over his proposal.

On Monday, the interior minister met with Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu and Avraham Shapiro. This in itself was an unusual step, as Peretz accepts the guidance not of the chief rabbis, but of his own rabbinical advisers, who are close to Shas.

Because the chief rabbis are considered to be close to the National Religious Party, his move was seen as an attempt to rally support for his proposal from NRP MKs. The meeting was cordial, according to Shvinger. But it does not seem to have influenced the NRP politicians.

Georgian immigrants saluted by Knesset

Some 50,000 of the 80,000 Jews who once lived in Georgia have immigrated to Israel, Rafi Bar-Lavi, chairman of the Georgian immigrants' association, told the Knesset on Sunday.

Bar-Lavi was speaking at a ceremony saluting Georgian Jewry.

He added, however, that there are signs that Georgian immigrants are beginning to emigrate from Israel, and that this should be a cause for concern.

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The funeral will take place tomorrow, Thursday January 1, 1987.

at noon, at the cemetery at Kfar Samir.

The mourners:

Husband: Ya'acov

Daughter: Edna Pisanti

Grandchildren: Arigail and Gideon

Sister: Aliza Vinakour and family

Brother: Yitzhak Golan and family

Arabic text at the bottom right corner.

Soviets say repatriates are start of 'exodus' Group seen in West important only for Moscow propaganda

JERSEY CITY. — As Soviet officials hailed some 50 returned emigres as the vanguard of an exodus from the West, a group that helps emigres adjust to Western life said the repatriates were small in number and comprised of people who had held misconceptions about America.

The emigres who decided to abandon life in the U.S. arrived Monday night in Moscow on a flight from New York City in what Radio Moscow portrayed as the first wave of hundreds of returnees from the West.

Soviet officials have said they were the largest single group to return from the U.S., but Rabbi Elazar Grafshteyn, executive director of the Committee for the Absorption of Soviet Emigres, said the number was insignificant except for propaganda purposes.

His group, known as Case, has worked since its founding in 1974 with about 700 of the 1,000 Soviet emigre families that have settled in Jersey City, across the Hudson River from New York.

Alex Milstein and Victor Golubchik, both 31 and Soviet Jewish emigres who work at the center, said they recalled seeing reports in which returning Soviet emigres told of their disenchantment in America before they arrived from Kiev in 1979.

Golubchik said Soviet Jews would be "gravely disappointed" with the returning emigres.

"It is terribly unfair to return when so many are trying to leave," he said. "It is a betrayal of the Jewish cause."

Most of the 50 returnees are Jewish, according to Alexei Zbavatin, vice-consul of the Soviet embassy in Washington.

The Soviets allowed only an estimated 800 Jews to leave this year, with about 400,000 still waiting to emigrate, Western experts say.

Milstein, Golubchik's assistant at the center, said, "There's very little information about the U.S. (in the USSR). People leave anticipating a world of fantasy where you can get a free house and a lot of money and have a very easy life. They come here and suddenly find out it's not that easy."

Soviet officials said Monday's repatriates included a taxi driver, doctors, musicians and artists, a number of whom were leaving behind members of their families who had adapted better.



A group of Soviet emigres to the U.S. are interviewed upon their return to the Soviet Union at Moscow airport on Monday night. (AFP telephoto)

No Reagan-Gorbachev swap of New Year's greetings

MOSCOW (AP). — The Kremlin has refused an exchange of televised New Year's greetings by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev because superpower relations are too bad, a Soviet official said yesterday.

"We have no basis for the exchange of such New Year's messages," Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said. "We should make joint efforts to correct the situation and have foundations for optimism."

Last year, a taped address from Reagan was broadcast on New Year's day at the beginning of the Soviet television news programme Vremya (Time), marking the first time a U.S. president had addressed the Soviet people on television since Richard Nixon did so during a Moscow visit in 1972.

U.S. television networks also broadcast a taped New Year's mes-

sage to the American people from Gorbachev.

Gerasimov told a news conference that the Soviets had been approached by U.S. ambassador Arthur Hartman with an offer to repeat the exchange of greetings this year. "Why should we create any illusion about our relations?" Gerasimov said.

"The Reykjavik agreements are not being followed, not being observed by the United States," the Soviet official said. "The United States has also violated the quantitative limits of the Salt II treaty and is going to violate it by deploying a new type of missile. Our moratorium is not being followed."

The White House, however, says Reagan agreed during his talks with Gorbachev only to eliminate all intercontinental missiles and not all long-range nuclear weapons as the Kremlin contends.

IN BRIEF

Egypt approves new election law

CAIRO (Reuters). — Egypt's parliament yesterday endorsed a new controversial electoral law, providing for a mixture of party-backed and independent candidates. Opposition members claimed later that Parliament, dominated by the ruling National Democratic Party, had passed the law in the absence of a quorum.

300 Polish Christmas tourists stay West

TRAVEMÜNDE, West Germany (AFP). — Nearly 300 Polish tourists to West Germany failed to return home after Christmas visits to the Lubek area, border police said here yesterday.

The "tourists" slipped away from their group just before their boats left Travemünde to return to Poland, he said.

Jordanian diplomat accuses Abu Nidal

ANKARA (Reuters). — A Jordanian diplomat told a court yesterday he believed the Abu Nidal Palestinian faction was responsible for killing Jordanian envoy Ziyad al-Sati in Ankara last year.

Muhammad Hilal, consul at his country's embassy in Ankara, addressing the court at his own request, said his government and its intelligence service believed the murder was committed by the Abu Nidal group.

Peking students defy ban on posters

PEKING (AP). — Students in Peking defied a government order yesterday by putting up posters that demanded more freedom and accused the government of repressing the nation's democratic impulses.

Some of the posters at Peking University and Peking Teachers College also criticized Vice-Premier Wan Li for a statement he reportedly made saying democracy is to be handed down from above.

New posters posted yesterday at the Teachers College included a cartoon showing two hands of the government, one pressing down on the head of a student and another holding a noose wrapped around the student's neck.

Iran premier says Kuwait unsafe

NICOSIA (AP). — Prime Minister Hussein Musavi of Iran said yesterday that Kuwait was too close to the Gulf war front to be a safe venue for the upcoming Islamic summit. His statement came the day after Iran announced it would not send a ranking delegation to the conference, which begins January 26, although Tehran did not rule out some other form of participation.

Exxon joins international exodus from South Africa

NEW YORK. — Exxon, the world's largest oil company, yesterday announced it had sold its interest in its South African affiliates, joining the exodus of American companies from the Republic.

Exxon said the two small South African companies, which have a combined workforce of about 200, had been sold to an independent trust. There are no requirements in the trust agreement that the affiliates buy supplies from their former parent company.

The two affiliates sell petroleum products and chemicals. They do not have refining operations and their combined South African sales accounted for about 0.2 per cent of Exxon's worldwide consolidated revenue in 1985.

Exxon President Lawrence Rawl said: "The deterioration of the South African economic and business climate caused by the continuing internal and external con-

straints has affected our business and its potential for growth."

In May, Exxon shareholders rejected a proposal to withdraw from South Africa until apartheid is abolished. The proposal was submitted by Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist organizations. At the time, Exxon said its board believed it could contribute more to the future of Blacks and other non-Whites in South Africa by remaining there.

The decision announced yesterday was by the board itself and did not require shareholder approval.

Exxon's decision follows that of General Motors and IBM, respectively the first and fifth largest companies in the U.S., as well as Coca-Cola, General Electric, CBS, GTE, Procter and Gamble, and Eastman Kodak. Barclays, a major British bank, and Bata Ltd., the Canadian shoe company, also said last month they would sell their South African units. (Reuters, AP)

New Year truce ignored in Beirut

BEIRUT (Reuters). — Shi'ite Muslim and Palestinian fighters traded fire from behind sandbagged dug-outs at two Beirut refugee camps yesterday despite orders to uphold a New Year ceasefire, witnesses said.

"We have orders to stop firing, but the Palestinians are shooting at us and we have to reply," said one bearded Shi'ite militiaman gripping a U.S.-made M-16 rifle.

A senior Palestinian source said a mortar bomb fired into the Shatilla refugee camp just before noon killed seven children who had ventured out to play in the camp's rubble-strewn alleys. No independent confirmation was immediately available.

In Baghdad, President Saddam Hussein yesterday reaffirmed Iraq's support for the PLO when he and PLO leader Yasser Arafat discussed the situation in Lebanon, the official Iraqi News Agency INA reported.

Jemayel-Assad talks expected next month

BEIRUT (AP). — President Amin Jemayel is expected to hold talks in Damascus next month with Syrian President Hafez Assad in a bid to resolve Lebanon's wars and shore up its sagging economy, Beirut newspapers reported yesterday.



A girl gives a helping hand to popular sumo wrestler Asahiboji who is pounding steamed rice to make rice cakes, or mochi, during an annual charity attraction held in Tokyo yesterday. Mochi is Japan's traditional staple food during the New Year. (AFP telephoto)

A model monarch and a model Japanese

TOKYO (AFP). — On December 25, 1926, a frail young man with a slight stammer and stoop, ascended the throne of the Chrysanthemum, becoming 124th emperor of Japan.

Sixty years on, Hirohito is still there, the last great survivor of World War II and a discreet witness of his nation's rise to the top after nuclear weapons nearly wiped it off the map.

With an almost Charlie Chaplin-like allure and a high-pitched voice, the reigning tenno (emperor) of a dynasty which has endured 16 centuries comes across to many as an anachronism — but perhaps a necessary one.

At 85, as Japan's oldest and longest-reigning monarch, Hirohito faithfully fulfils his duties as "the symbol of the state and the unity of the people," as defined by the Japanese Constitution imposed by U.S.

occupying forces in 1947. He spends most of his time between duty and protocol — but out of the public eye.

Every year he puts his seal on hundreds of official documents, receives newly arrived ambassadors to Japan and hosts innumerable banquets for foreign guests.

The comments he makes rarely stray beyond the banality called for by the Constitution, although a scandal erupted in November when he was reported to have apologized to President Corazon Aquino for atrocities committed by Japanese troops in the Philippines during World War II.

Hirohito also takes his hobby of the sea seriously: his published works on jellyfish and other marine life have won him renown in marine biology circles worldwide.

The emperor, in short, is not only a model monarch, according to a

majority of his 120 million subjects, but is also considered a model Japanese.

Yet the walls surrounding his Tokyo palace also closely guard myths about a family which remains distant from the mainstream of Japanese life, and about a man who, among other things, was at the centre of the last world war, the outcome of which changed the face of Japan.

He once said that out of respect for what was then the Japanese Constitution and the unanimous opinion of his ministers and military leaders, "I could not have prevented Japan from going to war" with the U.S. in 1941.

Four years later, he took upon himself the — to many Japanese — humiliating responsibility of surrendering to the allied forces after nuclear bombs razed Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

As to whether he could have saved the lives of 2.3 million Japanese soldiers and 800,000 civilians, not to mention millions of other nationalities, he once said, "A silk thread was gently strangling me."

Japan has since embraced democracy, but the imperial household remains shrouded in myth. Hirohito remains cloistered in his palace and the only ordinary people he sees are on television.

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Irish drive to save island sought by U.S. millionaire

DUBLIN (Reuters). — A campaign was launched in Ireland yesterday to raise \$1 million to prevent a tiny uninhabited island about 3 kms. off the west coast of the country being sold to an American.

The five kilometre by 800 metre Great Blasket Island, which produced several of Ireland's best-known Gaelic-language writers, is currently controlled by an Irish foundation though almost two-thirds is owned by an American businessman, Taylor Collings.

The foundation fears it will lose its control, which was one of the conditions of the original sale, if the island is resold abroad.

The windswept, treeless island once supported a community of a few hundred people, but the last

inhabitants left it for the mainland in the 1950s. The empty houses they left behind are used occasionally by holidaymakers and fishermen.

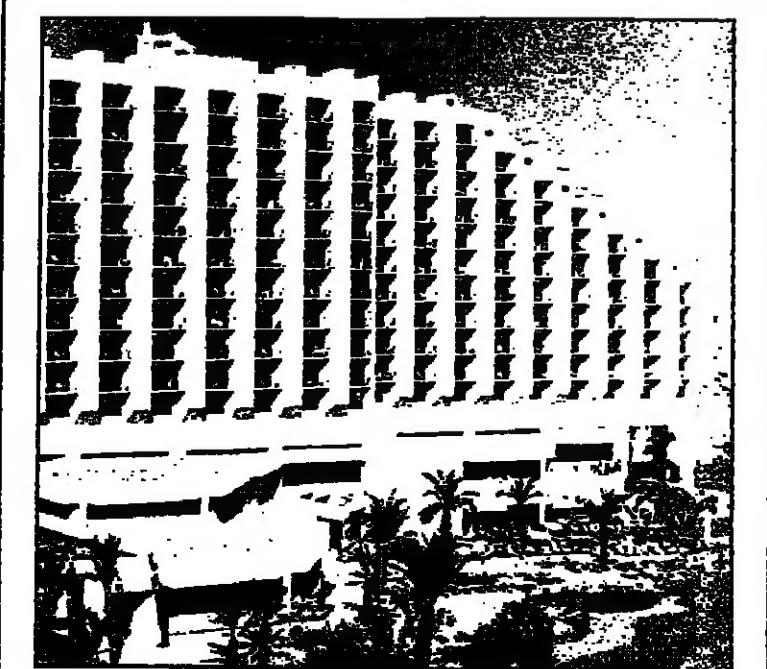
Collings, who paid \$180,000 20 years ago, wants to sell off his part, which effectively means the whole island, and will be seeking offers through advertisements in several U.S. newspapers next month.

A spokesman for the foundation said it was appealing for \$1 million to keep the island Irish. "There are many people who could afford to invest in history and who love Ireland enough to do it," Supporting the appeal was Deputy Prime Minister Dick Spring, who called for all-party support to declare the island a national heritage area without delay so that any sale would be blocked.

THEY TAKE PLEASURE IN PLEASEING

The Ramada Renaissance Hotel, Jerusalem •
The Aviya Sonesta Beach Hotel, Eilat •
The Ramada Continental Hotel, Tel Aviv •
The Tel Aviv Plaza • The Carlton Hotel, Tel Aviv •
The Yamit Tower, Tel Aviv •
The Moriah, Jerusalem •

They know just what their guests appreciate in the morning. They give complimentary copies of
The Jerusalem Post.



The Aviya Sonesta Beach Hotel, Eilat

The Van Leer Jerusalem Institute
invites the public to the
Hanukka lecture
(in Hebrew)
by
Professor SAUL FRIEDLANDER
On
Collective Memory: Some Reflections on the Construction of the Israeli Memory of the Shoah
Wed., Dec. 31, 1986,
8:00 p.m.
Albert Einstein Square

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
Announces the opening of an
Exhibition of Selected Works from the Rachel and Abraham Bornstein Fine Arts Collection
on Wednesday, December 31, at noon,
Berman Hall, Jewish National and University Library,
Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Givat Ram campus.
The public is invited.

Department moves into modern quarters after 46 years

End of an era for Israel Radio news

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Tonight's Israel Radio news broadcasts will be the last to be relayed from Broadcasting House, where the news has been transmitted for almost 46 years.

As of midnight, the news division will be housed in modern premises alongside Television House.

Veteran newsmen have mixed feelings about the move from Rehov Helene Hamka in downtown Jerusalem to Rehov Tora Mizion in the Romema neighbourhood.

"It's like leaving a piece of history," said news division head Yigal Rom, amid a pile of boxes in his old office.

Similar sentiments were expressed by Zvi Fajmanowitz, who is in charge of the English news department, and Arye Haskell, who launched the English language newsreels at Israel Radio just over 20 years ago. Haskell, a print journalist from Britain, began working at Israel Radio in 1960. Fajmanowitz, a pharmacist

from South Africa, joined the network three years later.

In those days, the English news department acted as the foreign desk of the Hebrew news. There was one big editorial room in which Hebrew, English and French language editors worked together, translating one another's material. There was only one reporter, who wrote in Hebrew and covered everything going on in Jerusalem. But he never went on air with his material, which was read by an announcer.

Pantowitz remembers that everything was very quiet before the Six Day War — "nothing like the frenetic atmosphere of today." During the war, the English news team got its first field experience. By 1975, it had correspondents reporting from both fronts. During the Lebanon War, the English news department was working round the clock and broadcasting bulletins every two hours.

But for all that, it was still a haphazard operation, with the edit-

rial offices nowhere near the newsroom. Reporters became very adept at running down stairs to the studio.

Although the criteria for newsgathering were the same for reporters in all three languages, those working in English and French were always at a disadvantage. They couldn't get last-minute news on the air; they couldn't do live interviews; and they couldn't make contact with reporters in the field.

All that will change tomorrow. As Rom is quick to point out, this is the first time that Israel Radio will operate from a properly planned complex.

There won't be any more running up and down stairs, because everything is on the same level and there is intercom contact between all sections of the building. The French and English departments will have immediate access to all incoming information instead of having to take edited material from Hebrew broadcast-

much more streamlined and efficient.

Haskell can't quite believe that it's happening. In the early 1960s, he attended a ground-breaking ceremony for a new radio building on the site now occupied by the Bank of Israel.

Then, in 1973, the director-general of the Broadcasting Authority showed him a model of a new broadcasting house to be constructed in Ramot. A couple of years later, Haskell was involved in planning a news complex only 30 metres away from the Rehov Helene Hamka studios.

Nothing came of all three projects. The fourth attempt was assigned to senior staffer Nakdimon Rogel, who made sure that it succeeded.

The news complex in Romema sparkles with the latest in modern technology. But Pantowitz is taking his old manual typewriter with him. "If we were going to only new things," he said, "I'd feel alien."

Lebanese kids enjoy Metulla's tranquillity

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — "It's so peaceful and tranquil here. I hope one day it will be the same in my country."

That is how 15-year-old Bassem Abu Dehan, from the village of Masayeh in South Lebanon, described his first visit to this northern border town.

Dehan was among 600 South Lebanese children who attended a festive get-together with Metulla youngsters at the town's community centre to celebrate three holidays — Hanukkah, Christmas and New Year.

Most of the South Lebanese children were Christians, although the group included dozens of Shi'ites and Druses.

For the battle-weary children of South Lebanon, yesterday's party was a very special occasion, judging by the evident expressions of pleasure on their faces.

"We don't have parties like this in Lebanon," said one 16-year-old, Fida, from the Christian village of Dir Mimas, near Marjayoun.

She said they were very grateful to the Israeli authorities and the townspeople of Metulla for organizing this event.

Both Fida and Abu Dehan said they hoped the security situation in South Lebanon would improve sufficiently to enable them to invite Israeli youngsters to their homes.



Lebanese and Israeli children sing together at the Metulla festivities.

(Nurkewicz, Media)

"I think that such meetings can help in a very positive way to bring our countries and people together and teach us how to live in peace and harmony," said Abu Dehan.

Israeli children also welcomed the chance to meet their Lebanese counterparts. If only for a short period.

One of the youngsters said the get-together had given him a new perspective on the troubles in Lebanon.

Entertainment provided for the children included singing, dancing, comedy sketches and a strongman act by a South Lebanese Druse.

Metulla schoolchildren greeted "their friends" from across the border in Arabic, while the Lebanese

youngsters expressed their good wishes in Hebrew.

The South Lebanese Army commander, General Antoine Lahad, the Defence Ministry's coordinator for South Lebanon, Lt. Lahani and senior IDF officers were at the party.

Lahad, who was presented with the Metulla emblem, urged the Lebanese children to remember the pain, suffering and death their families had suffered about their visit.

Lahad said the meeting between Israeli and Lebanese youngsters symbolized the peace that everybody wanted to achieve. "Hanukkah and Christmas are traditionally times for giving presents. This get-together is one of the best gifts we

could give one another," he said.

Metulla Mayor Yossi Goldberg said the annual meeting, held for the 10th consecutive year, had become an important custom for the town and its residents.

"I believe that having played together and spent a pleasant day in each other's company, the children will always remember that there are others like themselves across the border. I think that such meetings help to bring about a deeper understanding between the communities of both countries," said Goldberg.

At the end of the festivities, each child was presented with a bag of sweets, biscuits and fruit to mark the holidays.

ITV turns Maccabean revolt into 'hot' news item

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Viewers switching on their TV sets at 8 o'clock tonight may be confused to find Mahat news readers Arye Or-Gad and Dahlia Mazar reporting on a "hot story" over 2,000 years old.

The Maccabean revolt, the defeat of Lysias at Bet-Zur, and the purification of the Temple in Jerusalem will be rescued from the dust of history by the clever use of modern technology and the brisk, journalistic style of news readers, reporters, commentators and analysts.

Producer Yacov Landan boasts of having achieved a highly representative merger between

the different elements of the electronic and print media. Initially he had wanted to make a Mahat production in every sense, but Mahat news head Yacov Ahimier balked at involving so many people in his department.

Tsippi Roman of *Laisha* reports on the contribution of women to the Maccabean victory and names Hanina — the martyred mother of seven sons executed by Antiochus Epiphanes for their refusal to secede — mother of the year.

Rafi Mazar of *Ma'ariv* is the political commentator, and Menemha Sussor of *Ha'aretz* analysed how the economy has been affected by the political and military situation. Ruti Ben-Israel of *Yedio-*

Aharonot reviews the military conquest, while Guy Bechor, who divides his time between *Hadashot* and Galiel Zahal, reports by phone on reactions from Alexandria.

The brainchild of Mordechai Priman, the director of ITV's department of tradition and customs, the programme is based on the *Chronicles* series, that records Jewish history in newspaper format.

When Landan was looking for a script-writer, Avraham Ben-Melech seemed the natural choice. Two years ago, he ran a regular five-minute series on the radio, *Two Thousand Years Ago Today*. Tonight's Hanukkah special is an expanded version of what Ben-Melech was doing a decade ago.

Another New Year's masquerade

Is the same thing every year. The hotels promise huge bashes. The saloons and pubs promise to stay open all night.

The grapevine promises romance at private parties where there probably won't be enough to eat or drink, and it will be too crowded to dance.

And the next morning there comes the vow never to go out on New Year's Eve again. Like the vow never to go to the movies in Tel Aviv on Saturday night.

But merry-making habits are hard to break. Some will go to private parties where you really do need an invitation, and can't just walk in, following somebody who knows

somebody who looks like he knows where he's going.

Others will pay for their pleasure: NIS 110 to enjoy the delicacies laid out at the Daniel, which can only be described as the most opulent hotel in Herzliya.

NIS 97 for an evening at the Hilton ballroom, NIS 81.5 for dinner at the Sheraton's Twelve Tribes where you'll also get a red carnation.

NIS 24 to attend the party at the Ayalon Mall which starts at 10 p.m. and will be broadcast live on Reshet Gimel.

Others prefer Bing.

The Mandarin Hotel promises that, a belly dancer and a fashion

show for NIS 75. For some reason, fashion shows have become a form of entertainment.

And so on and so forth. In this city of course, there is no reason to disguise a New Year's party by calling it a Hanukkah bash. It can be called a Sylvester smash.

A professional party-goer, gossip columnist Tehiya Adar says that she

attends at least two or three parties a week.

She also says she'll spend tonight at home.

So will Ark Einstein.

His wife will be performing anywhere.

Yaffa Yarkoni, on the other hand, will get — according to newspaper reports — some 4,000 for two performances, one in Tel Aviv and the other in Jerusalem, at a nightclub for tourists.

Musicians will be performing here

and there and at least two Persian nights in Tel Aviv are being advertised on posters.

The Jaffa nightclubs that combine magic, striptease, live sex acts and folklore, will also be busy. Tonight and the Eve of Independence Day are big nights for such places.

Traffic jams will clog the hotel district after midnight. Baby-sitters have been warned that tonight they'll be staying after midnight, but that's okay because it's the Hanukkah vacation from school.

The pubs and restaurants in north Tel Aviv will overflow. One of the restaurants is promising a valet parking service — just like in Los Angeles, the owners public relations person told a reporter last week. Just like in L.A., the restaurant has a public relations agent.

The police will try to put out more patrol cars. But they won't be equipped with breathalyzers, which can determine whether a driver swerving along the highway has had too much to drink. For some drunk drivers, it will be their last New Year's.

Whatever happens tonight, it will be one more step towards what is commonly called the Americanization of Tel Aviv.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Music director: Zubin Mehta

THE GALA CONCERT
conducted by
ZUBIN MEHTA
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at 9:00 p.m.
(and not at 8:30, as previously announced)

The Kol Israel News Section
(news broadcasts and newsreels in Hebrew, English and French)
will move on January 1, 1987 to the new
News Centre,
15 Tora Mizion St., Romema, Jerusalem
(near television headquarters).
News Centre telephone number: 383311.

Venice Declaration reflected EC weakness, yet it stands

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

When the European Community made its political commitment to Palestinian Arab self-determination in 1980 with the Venice Declaration, Israeli leaders took that European formula too seriously.

The Venice formula reflected the weakness of Europe vis-à-vis the strength of the Arab world during the oil crisis. It reflected, also, the vibrant image projected in Europe by the PLO.

For some European Community members, it reflected sympathy with Palestinian self-determination which surfaced at that early juncture only because of the PLO's high rating in the Arab League and the fact that Jordan had taken a back seat to the organization.

The Venice Declaration, stating the position of the EC states on the Middle East peace process, called for the inclusion of the PLO in any peace negotiations; the recognition of Israel's right to exist and the Palestinians' right to self-determination; and the security of all the states in the region.

European Community officials whom I met at the EC Commission headquarters in Brussels said: "The Venice Declaration still exists and is

still the most comprehensive expression of the views of the EC member-states regarding the Palestine-Arab question."

Today the Arab oil-producers are weak. The image of the PLO has shrunk dramatically. So the EC officials speak more soberly about the Venice Declaration. But like civil servants everywhere, they won't throw a policy document into the wastebasket until it is amended or revoked. Instead, they put it in the freezer, to be thawed at a suitable time.

The European leaders must have realized six years ago that they were incapable of taking practical measures to realize the principles embodied in the Venice Declaration. All they could do was foster a climate sympathetic to self-determination. Nervous of Arab power, the EC pretended that its bite was as effective as its bark. It created the appropriate impression.

For the record, EC officials like to emphasize that they pursue "an even-handed (economic) policy towards Israel and its neighbours." To dubious Israeli journalists, they like to quote Arab accusations that Israel has benefited materially from the EC more than any Arab country.

The officials do not disguise the

EC's alacrity in making symbolic and declarative gestures to please the Arab world, like its decision to grant trade privileges to exporters in the administered areas. A senior official admitted: "The decision took us six weeks to push through. In the normal way, it would take us six years."

He added: "We don't expect a flood of exports from the West Bank and Gaza to Europe. But we think the privileges should be freely available... We shall only know when the exports move from the areas how substantial the volume will be, and what hindrances might exist."

EC officials deny that their West Bank and Gaza projects are intended to counter Jordanian plans for the occupied areas. "In some spheres, we shall work together. In others we shall maintain our own identity. As we see it, the European Community is implementing its plans autonomously."

In the see-saw of relations between the PLO and Jordan, the Europeans are hedging their bets, how the odds have changed.

(Post Knesset correspondent Asher Wallfish recently participated in a seminar in Brussels on the European Community, sponsored by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation of the West German Liberal movement.)

'Schools should make struggle of Soviet Jews a national issue'

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The issue of Soviet Jewry should be introduced into the curriculum of all schools so that it becomes a national, rather than a sectoral, issue, Moroccan-born poet Erez Biton said yesterday.

Speaking at Bar-Ilan University on the second day of a two-day conference on Jewish culture in the Soviet Union, Biton said Israeli involvement was important not only to help get the Soviet Jews "out of their cage," but also for the people of this country.

"When you see how they study Hebrew, and fight for Jewish culture and for aliyah despite the KGB's harassment, words like Zionism take on new meaning. Sharing in their struggle can give meaning to our own lives."

He described his meetings with Soviet Jews during a recent visit to Moscow, and said their commitment to Hebrew was so great that they now wanted to teach their children about computers in Hebrew.

He played a cassette of an interview he conducted with a young refugee who — judging from his fluent Hebrew — could easily be an Israeli.

Mark Dolchitzky, who studied and taught Hebrew before coming on aliyah and becoming a Hebrew teacher at Ulpian Akiva, described how people studied the language in Russia. "Classes of from one to five pupils meet once or twice a week, either at the teacher's home or at the home of a pupil. If possible, it's good to meet at a different place each time to evade curious neighbours and avoid unwelcome visitors. Today,

there are teachers who know the language well, but in my day [about 10 years ago] someone who had completed five lessons would teach those who knew less."

Prof. Alexander Boronel talked about the samizdat Jewish publications he helped edit. "The movement that started from Zionist ideology threatened to become bogged down in practical concerns about what to take with you to wherever you were going [not necessarily Israel], and we felt we had to provide our fellow Jews with some sense of who they were so it wouldn't just be a matter of wanting to leave Russia... We bet with each other over how many editions we would put out before they arrested us. The most optimistic bet was three: we reached 20."

Bureaucratic 'bride' bars wedding

By BRADLEY BURSTON
For The Jerusalem Post

BEERSHEBA. — Ludovic Davidovich would like to get married soon. But before the ceremony can take place, he must first divorce a woman who seems to have been invented by a bureaucratic error.

The 33-year-old Beersheba electrician learned of his unusual marital status last week when he received a new identity card from the Interior Ministry. A lifelong bachelor, Davidovich opened the document, only to find that ministry clerks had declared him married.

"At first I felt a bit faint," Davidovich recalled. "Then I thought that they'd made a small mistake, and that they'd surely correct it. But when the clerk looked in my file, she said, 'I'm sorry, you appear in our records as married.' I laughed and told her, fine, at least be so kind as to bring me the woman so that I can see whom I married."

Davidovich's laughter was short lived, however.

Referred to the district director of the ministry, Davidovich produced immigrant documents showing that he was single when he moved to Israel from the USSR in 1977, and that he had not married since.

Citing ministry policy, director Yosef Gutman replied that any further change in Davidovich's official status required a rabbinic court ruling on his marital status. Gutman then gave Davidovich the address of the Beersheba Rabbinate and wished him good luck.

"At the rabbinate," Davidovich continued, "when I explained what had happened, the clerk looked at me and said in an indifferent tone, 'To change personal status, you have to open a divorce file.'"

"I thought he was joking, I said to him, 'Ok, just tell me whom I have to divorce.' He replied, 'Sorry, that's the rule. Opening the file costs six

shekels." Davidovich paid the fee and was told that he would receive a summons for his court date in the mail.

Rabbinate officials said yesterday that they were doing everything in their power to expedite Davidovich's case. "We have to handle this as we would any divorce file," they said, refusing to comment further.

"I really don't understand what's happening here," said Davidovich. "I walked into the Interior Ministry single, and came out of there married, but without a wife, and without even knowing who the lucky woman is supposed to be."

"I have many friends here who have known me from childhood, and can prove I've never been married. I do have a girlfriend, and we were planning to get married soon, but now we don't know how long we will have to wait. I don't know whether to cry or laugh, or where to turn for help."

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מכון מן האל



King Hassan and Shimon Peres at Ifrane

(Natie Harzlik)

Events of the year

THE IFRANE summit between Morocco's King Hassan and then prime minister Shimon Peres ranked as one of the 10 most important events in the Middle East during 1986 in a year-end ranking by Agence France Presse. The 10 events, in order of their occurrence, are as follows:

1. The coup d'état in South Yemen: A bloodbath without precedent took place in Aden, capital of South Yemen, between rival Marxist forces during the month of January 1986.

It concluded with a change in the regime. The battles between the two wings of the ruling Marxist party that began on January 13 and continued until January 24, caused the deaths and injuries of 3,000 people, and large-scale property damage.

2. The fall of the Faw port: On February 9 Iranian forces crossed the frontier Shatt al-Arab waterway for the first time since the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war to conquer Iraq's Faw port in southeastern Iraq. The fall of this strategically located port into Iranian hands represented a milestone in the ongoing war.

3. The Jordanian-Palestinian split: On February 19, Jordan's King Hussein declared in a national address the failure of efforts to draw the PLO into the peace process through PLO recognition of UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. Thus the split between Jordan and the PLO became a *fait accompli* after a "honeymoon" period of just one year.

4. The rebellion of Egyptian police conscripts: Rumours of an extension in the period of conscription touched off riots in Egypt. On February 25, police conscripts left their camps and rampaged through the quarter of the Pyramids, 25 kilometres west of Cairo, burning and damaging hotels, nightclubs and private vehicles. The rebellion spread the following day to other Cairo neighbourhoods and

Assiut, 400 km. to the south, before being put down by the armed forces. In the rioting, the most serious since President Hosni Mubarak's rise to power, 107 people died and 719 were injured.

5. The U.S. attacks on Libya: On April 15, U.S. bombers attacked targets in Libya's two largest cities - Tripoli and Benghazi, after the United States said it had obtained proof of Libya's involvement in terror activities. The raids followed months of mounting tension between the U.S. and Libya after the December 1985 terror attacks in the Rome and Vienna airports. The terrorist group claiming responsibility for these acts was Abu Nidal, which the U.S. said Libya supports.

6. The Ifrane summit: On July 22 and 23 King Hassan of Morocco met with Prime Minister Shimon Peres. Hassan's historic encounter made him the second Arab ruler to meet publicly with an Israeli leader (the first was Egyptian President Anwar Sadat). And although the meeting did not result in any immediate breakthrough in the peace process, it was an event in itself.

7. The Istanbul Massacre: On September 6, two men entered the Neveh Shalom synagogue in Istanbul where some 30 people were gathered for Shabbat services, threw a grenade and fired into the crowd with machineguns. The final death toll was 23 dead, including the two attackers. Five Arab terrorist organizations claimed responsibility for the incident, which was condemned by the PLO.

8. Kidnappings of foreigners in Lebanon: The eyes of the world continued to follow the fate of hostages in Lebanon, victims of the rise of Shi'ite Muslim fundamentalism and of the struggle between various rival militias.

During 1986, three Americans and five French nationals were eventually released, the most recent freed just last week. But the Islamic Jihad still holds 18 hostages, including seven Americans, two British citizens, one Irishman, one South Korean, and one Italian. The captors have announced the deaths of three hostages. Another three hostages, including an American and two British citizens, were found dead during the year.

9. U.S. arms sales to Iran: The revelations on November 4 by the Lebanese newspaper *A-Shir'a* of U.S. arms sales to Iran, later confirmed by the president of the Iranian Parliament, touched off the gravest crisis that has confronted U.S. President Ronald Reagan since his election.

Reagan, on November 13, confirmed the arms sales, in which Israel acted as an intermediary. On November 25, the world learned that proceeds from the sales had been funnelled to anti-government "Contras" in Nicaragua.

10. The battle of Maghdousheh: On November 24 Palestinian fighters broke out of their refugee camps in the Sidon area to engage members of the Shi'ite Amal militia around the south Lebanon village of Maghdousheh, near Sidon. Intense fighting continued until December 9, and spread to other Lebanese Palestinian camps.

At one point Maghdousheh changed hands three times in 36 hours, but the battle ended in a Palestinian conquest of the village. The "camps war" between the Palestinians and Amal, which is trying to prevent a resurgence of PLO influence in Lebanon, this year killed more than 600 people.



Egyptian soldier on guard following the rioting by police conscripts. (APF)

A symbol of survival

Julie Flint/Beirut

IT IS now a month since Shatilla, one of three Palestinian camps in Beirut, was swept up in the latest "war of the camps" with the Shi'ite movement Amal. Hopes that a peace accord might materialize under the patient auspices of an Iran seeking to mediate its own way forward in Lebanon have all but evaporated.

While waiting for the next, inevitable attack, Shatilla is getting out of sight.

At the start of this new round, the camp measured roughly 200 metres by 300. It is now much smaller - "and becoming smaller and smaller with each day, as more and more buildings are blown away by direct fire from tanks."

The speaker, over the crackly radio-telephone from the camp, is Canadian surgeon Chris Giannou, one of

only two Westerners inside Shatilla. He estimates that his hospital, which has already sustained dozens of hits, will itself become exposed to direct fire "in a few days time."

"What we are doing at the moment," he said in one of the lulls in the fighting, "is digging, excavating underneath the hospital in the eventuality that we will have to work underground in shelters with what is left of the hospital over our heads."

CLOSE BY the hospital - four separate shanty homes linked with reinforced concrete mass graves are being dug in the floors of houses near the mosque, each can hold 20-50 bodies.

"We've dug three at the present time," said Giannou, a thin, dark man in his mid-30s. "The cadavers are ranged in several layers, side by side, and after one layer is put down they're covered with sand and zinc sheeting before another layer is put down upon them - a good three or four levels. About 50 bodies, so far."

On the edges of the camp, fighters are dug in under the rubble. In the centre, 3,000-4,000 civilians are dug down in three underground shelters where conditions, according to the doctor, are "deplorable - problems of water, sewage, overcrowding, children, feeding etc."

"The largest shelter is only supposed to hold about 400. I imagine there are close to 1,000 in that one. This means tremendous health problems, of course - skin diseases, upper respiratory tract infections, di-

arrhea..." It also means social and psychological problems. "This is still a Middle Eastern society, a society that does not know public intimacy. Holding hands in public is frowned upon. When you have that large number of people living in a very, very confined space, this creates tensions. And people's nerves are frayed anyway because of the bombing and the siege."

With PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat refusing to pull his fighters out of the contested village of Maghdousheh east of Sidon, his new headquarters in Lebanon, and Amal refusing to lift the siege of his camps until he does, this fourth camp's war is at a complete stalemate. In the uneasy, uncertain lull, Amal can rear up. The camps cannot.

"One day," a PLO official here acknowledges, "the guys in the camps will be exhausted. Amal wants this stalemate to continue until Shatilla falls. It is we who are in the corner."

To take the pressure off Shatilla, he says darkly, "a lot of things are under discussion now" - "things" that will doubtless splinter the precarious *status quo* that prevails outside the camps and deepen the anarchy in West Beirut.

IN THE meantime, Shatilla continues as best it can, coming up for air when the shelling abates to lay new water pipes, bury the dead and search for survivors - sometimes with unexpected success.

"There are - were - three or four large water tanks in the camp, reinforced concrete placed on columns about four or five metres high," recounted Giannou. "The columns have been shot out and the tanks have simply fallen. Under one was a group of five or six fighters. One was buried under the rubble for six hours in a semi-seated position. They dug underground, under the tank, and they managed to pull him out. He has survived."

It is the pressure of work that keeps depression at bay. That and the conviction that Shatilla has become a symbol of the survival of the Palestinian people and the will of the people to return eventually and establish its own national home."

(London Observer Service)

The Gulf war moves to the economic front

Ed Blanche/Nicosia

IRAQI warplanes have left a trail of devastation across Iran in a bombing blitz against vital oil installations and industry. The Iraqis, who appeared dominant in the six-year war a few months ago, cannot combat the blitz that has damaged Teheran's economy.

Iran has few operational warplanes and, because of a U.S. arms embargo, lacks radar and spare parts for its largely U.S.-made air defenses.

"The Iraqis' shopping list (for weapons) and the concentration on spares and hardware for their air defence shows how effective the Iraqi air offensive is," said Don Kerr, of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies.

"The offensive has had a dramatic effect on the Gulf War," he said.

The Iraqis have an estimated 650,000 men massed along the 1,180-km. front. They lack air cover to launch their long-vaunted "final offensive."

Kerr said the Iraqis have only 60-80 operational combat planes, mostly aging F-4 Phantoms and F-5s with fewer than 10 advanced F-14s, their main interceptor.

Baghdad has an estimated 500 combat planes, mainly Soviet-supplied. The delivery of French-built Mirage 1 aircraft and missiles late last year gave Iraq a significant technological edge.

"The Iraqis have stamped the whole of the Gulf as their territory and there seems very little the Iraqis can do to stop them," said Kerr. "The Iraqis don't seem to have any place to hide any more."

"This must have had an immense impact on Iranian morale and on the political situation in Teheran as civilian casualties mount," he added.

President Saddam Hussein unleashed his powerful air force in July after the Iraqis overran part of Iraq's southern Faw Peninsula in February.

Since then, Iraqi war-planes have staged almost daily raids, bombing refineries, oil fields, petrochemical

plants, factories, power stations, railroads and bridges as well as military bases.

Iraqi fighter-bombers are hitting tankers in the Gulf carrying Iranian crude south or, increasingly, vital refined products north to Iran.

The Iraqis have scored 32 confirmed hits on Iranian tankers this year. Seamen who run the Gulf gaudily have dubbed it "Exocet alley" after the French-made missile the Iraqis use to their shipping attacks.

Recently Iraqi planes flew more than 483 km. inside Iran to bomb a power plant and other targets in Teheran. It was the first air raid in seven months on the Iranian capital.

ARAB diplomats in the Gulf said the Iraqi blitz has been "extremely effective."

"The air strikes have precipitated serious shortages in electricity, oil products and other necessities in Iran," said a senior Kuwaiti official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The Iraqi raids have cut Iran's oil exports from 1.6 million barrels a day in August to half that level.

The Iraqis have shown considerable skill and ingenuity in repairing damaged installations, but have only managed to nudge the export level back to around 1 million barrels a day, oil industry sources reported.

Teheran relies on its oil revenues to pay for the war, which costs an estimated \$7 billion a year. The fall in exports, along with lower oil prices, has halved Teheran's oil revenue from nearly \$21 million a day to just over \$10 million.

All Iran's refineries have been hit. The *Middle East Economic Survey*, an authoritative weekly oil digest, said Iran's refining capacity has been cut from 625,000 barrels a day to around 410,000 barrels a day.

The huge Kharg Island Oil terminal in the northern Gulf has been virtually knocked out in almost daily raids.

Iran has been forced to increase its imports of refined petroleum products, such as kerosene and aviation fuel, to some 500,000 barrels a day because of the air raids, the digest reported.

IRAN has had to divert some of its vital oil exports, mainstay of the economy, to refineries in Singapore, Spain, Italy and some Gulf states to import petroleum products to make up the shortfall. The Iraqis were also forced to impose gasoline rationing in October for the first time since the Gulf War broke out in September, 1980.

Iran has bought or chartered a fleet of 25 tankers to shuttle crude from Kharg to makeshift terminals on tiny islands in southern Gulf waters considered beyond the range of Iraqi planes. However, the Iraqis have hit the islands in recent weeks.

Last month, Iraqi fighter-bombers, armed with French-made, laser-guided AS-30 missiles, hit Larak, 1,150 kms. south in the Strait of Hormuz, gateway to the Gulf.

It was the longest mission flown by the Iraqis in the war. Several days later, Iraqi fighter-bombers hit the huge power station at Nekla near the Soviet border in northwest Iran.

These long-range strikes demonstrated how the Iraqis can now strike at just about any target in Iran and Teheran's vital oil jugular through the Gulf.

The Iraqis have been able to retaliate with sporadic air raids and shelling Iraqi towns near the battle front.

The end war, meanwhile, has been bogged down. Iraqis have launched a few sporadic air raids, but they have not been able to launch a major offensive against the Iraqi cities of Baghdad and Basra.

These attacks have terrorized civilians, but done nothing to curb the Iraqi blitz.

(Associated Press)

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Shock to the Turkish system

Ken Mackenzie/Ankara

THE TURKS have a word for it - though, significantly, the word is essentially Arabic. It is *Irada* and it encapsulates in three syllables everything connected with Islamic reaction and traditionalism.

In the past few weeks *Irada* has become a topic of raging controversy in every political salon of Ankara and Istanbul as astonishing evidence has come to light of resurgent Islamic fundamentalism - even in high places within the government.

To Turkey's westernized elite, conditioned to regard the secular regime established by Kemal Ataturk over 60 years ago as sacrosanct and inviolable, the whole thing has come as a shock. It is also an acute embarrassment because the Islamic backlash comes at a time when Turkey is pressing its claim to become a member of the European Economic Community.

The catalytic event, in a chain of bizarre occurrences, was the discovery last month of an Islamic fundamentalist - a "Khomeini mole" - working in the heart of the prestigious State Planning Organization. As the SPO is headed by Yusuf Bozkurt Ozal, a brother of Prime

Minister Turgut Ozal, the implications are alarming.

The leader of this underground Islamic network has turned out to be a senior state planning official, Iskender Evranosoglu, now dubbed "Iskender Hodge".

He has projected himself as "Allah's envoy on earth," and his avowed aim is to turn Turkey into an Islamic republic. He claims to be on a divine mission to persuade his compatriots to turn their backs on the sins of the West.

Doubts have been openly expressed about his mental stability, but he and over 20 of his followers, all influential state officials, are likely to go on trial for subversion. Even if he himself is spared this fate on medical grounds (he is now undergoing psychiatric treatment) the question remains: How on earth could so many highly intelligent civil servants subscribe to the fanaticism which he preached? This aspect of the affair especially disturbs Western observers - and especially embarrasses the Turkish intelligentsia.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, evidence has surfaced about the clandestine

activities of underground Islamic sects, apparently unrelated to Iskender Hodge's organization. The most publicized are the Naksibendi sect and the Suleymanis. The former is about 600 years old; the latter almost contemporary, having been founded by an Islamic teacher, Suleyman Hilmi Tunahan, who died in the 1970s.

Many scholars argue that the sects are not intrinsically subversive and that their aim is merely to encourage their adherents to be devout Muslims in their private lives.

This may be so. But their activities are so shrouded in secrecy and mystique that they have come to be regarded as Islamic freemasons - even though Western freemasonry is one of the things they abhor.

Meanwhile, all over Anatolia special courses in Islamic instruction, aimed primarily at schoolgirls, have been conducted by private organizations, believed to have links with the sects. This strange phenomenon has particularly enraged President Kenan Evren, who sees himself as the custodian of Ataturk's Westernizing reforms.

But he and Prime Minister Ozal differ on the gravity of the Islamic threat: to Evren it is the biggest menace now facing Turkey; to Ozal it is a secondary matter which has been "blown up" by the press.

WESTERN observers are divided about who is right. They agree that Turkey will never become Khomeini-style Islamic republic for one basic reason - the Turkish army would never allow it. A 6 day ago, in an extraordinary move, the chief of the general staff, Gen. Nezzet Urgu, announced publicly that any officer or cadet associated with the Islamic sects would be instantly cashiered. His declaration was astonishing because it implied that Islamic fundamentalism is creeping into the military academies, where up to now Kenan has been inviolable.

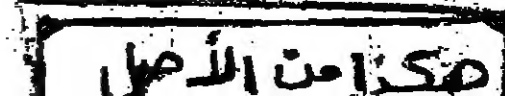
But if President Evren and military chiefs are hypersensitive to the subject, many observers feel Ozal is too complacent.

The current Islamic resurgence, though containable - will pre Turkey becoming a unifi homogenous nation.

It will breed social and political tensions, widening the gulf between the sophisticated intelligentsia, Ankara and Istanbul and the devout backward, villagers of Anatolia.

Above all, the Islamic revival continues, will raise doubts about Turkey's eligibility to join the E.U. community.

(London Observer Service)



TENNIS

Irresistible Aussie

ADELAIDE (Reuters). — Davis Cup doubles hero John Fitzgerald produced an irresistible display of serve-and-volley tennis against defending champion Eddie Edwards of South Africa in the first round of the South Australian Championship yesterday.

Spurred on by the enthusiastic crowd, Fitzgerald, who partnered Pat Cash to victory in the vital Davis Cup doubles against Sweden at the weekend, blasted his way to an emphatic 6-4, 6-4 win over the number four seed.

Gilad Bloom (Israel) was beaten by Dan Goldie 7-6, 6-4 after offering a spirited resistance. The no. 1 seed, Ramesh Krishnan (India) had to battle to beat Mark Krantzmann (Australia) 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

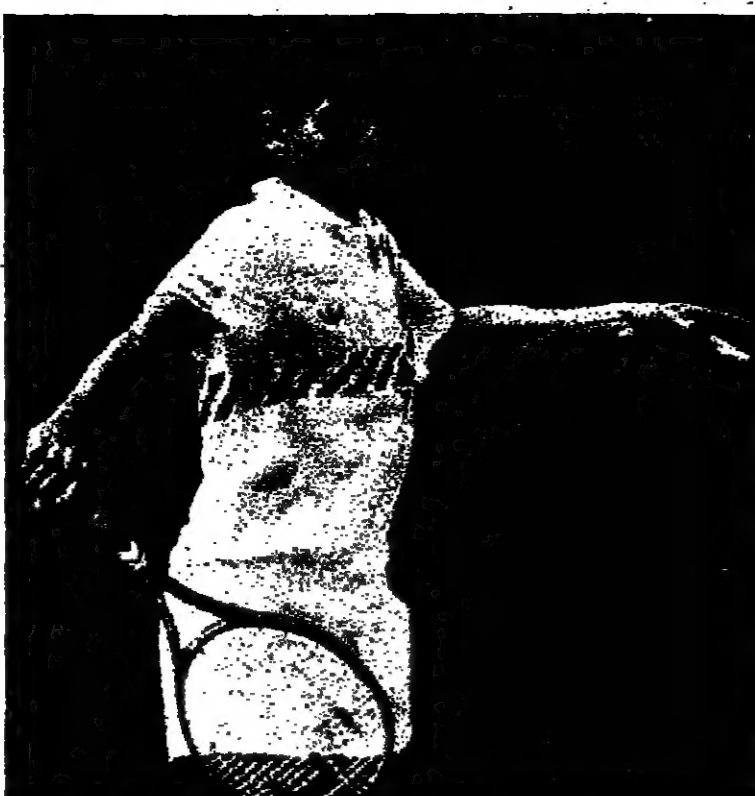
In Brisbane, Czechoslovak Hana Sukova had to overcome a spirited challenge from Chinese-born American Hu Na, before reaching the third round of the Brisbane Classic Women's Tennis Tournament.

Top-seeded Hana Mandlikova, the Czechoslovak number one who is seeking Australian citizenship, had an easy time against Frenchwoman Marie Callegre, winning 6-0, 6-0 in just 38 minutes.

But there was disappointment for the home fans when number four seed Wendy Turnbull of Australia was surprisingly beaten 6-1, 2-6, 6-2 by American qualifier Heather Ludloff, ranked a lowly 251 in the world. In Port Washington, New York, Ravi Waidenfeld of Israel, the no. 1 seed, outlasted Pat Boice of Canada 6-4, 6-7, 6-1 in the opening round of the boys 18 Division of the Port Washington International Junior Tennis Championships.

In Vilnius, Lithuania, top-seeded Boris Becker of Spain defeated fourth-seeded Andrei Panfilov of the Soviet Union 6-3, 6-4 to win the boys 18 Division of the Orange Bowl International Junior Tennis Championships. The win on the clay courts at Rumania Park solidified Becker's position as the top junior player in the world. He said after the match that he'll now turn pro.

In the girls 18 division, top-seeded Patricia Tarabini of Argentina defeated second-seed Bettina Fulco of Argentina 6-2, 6-2.



AMOS' RIVAL. — Ramesh Krishnan, seeded No. 1 in Adelaide with Mansdorf No. 2, won his first match yesterday. (EPA photo)

AMERICA'S CUP

New Zealand kisses French Kiss

FREMANTLE (AP). — New Zealand came from behind on the final leg to nip French Kiss and take a 3-0 lead in their best-of-seven America's Cup challenger semifinal series yesterday.

The 13-second victory was clouded by a protest on the final leg when the boats were even and on port tacks.

New Zealand's Chris Dickson huffed and when French Kiss skipper Marc Pajot tacked, it appeared that his transom kicked his opponent's boat. Both boats immediately flew protest flags.

New Zealand's crew had trouble getting the spinnaker down as it wrapped around the forestay. The Kiwis still managed to round the mark ahead by 14 seconds, but it gave French Kiss an opportunity to catch up, to no avail however.

In other competition in the challenger semifinals, Stars and Stripes of San Diego defeated the San Francisco-based USA to take a 3-0 lead in the series.

Again it was no contest as skipper Dennis Conner outslated the radical

two-ruddered USA.

The usually flawless crew of the Kiwis fell apart twice during the race and it almost proved disastrous.

There were no big surprises in the defender series.

Kookaburra II with Peter Gilmore steering, defeated stablemate Iain Murray and Kookaburra III by 50 seconds.

Australia IV defeated Steak 'n Kidney by 14 seconds and may have eliminated the boat from the semifinals.

Amos is 33 in Grand Prix

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — Israel's new tennis champion Amos Mansdorf is in 33rd place in the final Nabisco Grand Prix standings for 1986, having climbed 40 rungs up the ladder by winning the recent South African Open. At the end of 1985, he was 90th in the standings.

Mansdorf collected more than \$140,000 in prize money this year, nearly doubling his 1985 earnings.

Shimon Goldstein and Shimon Perlman each won \$34,000 during 1986, as against \$12,000 and \$11,000 respectively in the previous 12 months.

Israeli yachtsman judges the America's Cup

By YORAM KESSEL

The America's Cup challenge entered its semi-final phase yesterday, as one of the world's most exciting and prolonged sporting spectacles geared up for its finale next month. Though few people know it, there is a tie between the America's Cup and the Jewish problem — at least, there is an Israeli connection.

It is a most important tie, unbeknown to the sporting press and public which has quickly forgotten one of the challenges of the 1980s. The Israeli role is even more significant than mere money or sailing. The chairman of the International Yachting Union, whose job it has been to decide not only the racing rules but also to decide any cases of complaints made by one team against another, was Julius Blankstein, a veteran Jerusalem and Caserta yachtsman.

Until the Cup was last contested four years ago, just about the only people who cared anything at all about it were a few yacht aficionados in exclusive clubs on the East Coast of the U.S. plus the odd sprinkling of millionaires, usually also American or British, who could command vast amounts of money and were obsessed with the desire to spend it.

Then, in 1983, a combination of sagacious media hype and mass Australian ecstasy at shattering the longest-held sporting record in history (the 132-year holding of the Cup by the New York Yacht Club) grabbed the sporting imagination, not only in the two competing countries but also that of the international media.

The event was dragged out of the amateur realm and thrust into the fully professional — and big business — arena. Together with the interest and the money at stake there also arose the issue of making important judging decisions, as the Americans complained that the Aussies had cheated by devising a special keel.

The complaint failed. But the importance of the judges was greatly enhanced. This time again, under Fremantle, remarkable performances by the New Zealanders, when the Americans had at the outset regarded as bumptious outsiders, enabled the Kiwis to take control of the Challenger elimination series.

The U.S. crews, especially that captained by the famed Dennis Conner, have lodged a series of protests about the New Kiwi keel.

The New Zealand entry has been dubbed "plastic fantastic" because of its gleaming white fibreglass composition, a radical departure from the traditional aluminium. And its rivals have contended that the light but strong fibreglass cannot be constructed within the rules that govern 12m yachts.

"Glassgate" Connor has charged that the New Zealand entry is underweight, and that "there have been 78 12m vessels built, all in aluminium, and so, if you wanted to build a glass boat, why would you do it unless you wanted to cheat?"

Enter the amiable, retired businessman, Julie Blankstein. That the run-in to the semi-finals of the event passed off without major incidents relating to his judgments is a feather in his cap. He flew to Perth



Julius Blankstein.

with his wife Elaine, at the invitation of the organizing committee. Blankstein has not had an entry time. Apart from the fibreglass, technical innovations have become the watchword in all yachting developments. Several other devices demanded investigation. The main one concerned a radio pager device which was on offer from a commercial firm in Perth. It provides a digital reading of the wind speed and direction, together with the wave height at bouys, strategically placed close to the Cup courses. The information could be interfaced into the yachts' computer systems to give huge tactical advantage. But it was ruled out of order.

Blankstein was very much the right skipper for the job. A controlled man, now in his sixties, he has had a wealth of yachting experience, going back to a long membership at the Knickerbocker Yacht Club in Long Island. Since moving to Jerusalem in 1968 (his family all live here

now), he has sailed his own boat, which is anchored at Sdot Yam.

The Blankstein experience shows just how far \$30 can go. Twenty-five years ago, when organized sailing was just getting going in Israel, Blankstein, then a regular visitor from his U.S. home, found to his dismay that the only reason Israel was not accepted into the International Yacht Racing Union was that he had not paid their dues. He immediately sent off a cheque and Israel was admitted and from there the Israeli association has gone from strength to strength.

Blankstein himself is vice president of the International Flying Dutchman Association and chair of its racing committee, an important group which picks the sites for European and World Flying Dutchman series. He is also a member of the IYRU rules committee. He has helped to revise the primary rules governing the sport.

As Blankstein follows the exciting unfolding of the Cup from his jury yacht alongside the competing vessels, he reminisces about the way Israel could move into this arena too — perhaps not yet into the mighty 12m class, but certainly among the yachting minnows.

"There is no reason why Israel shouldn't become a major force in the yachting world — we have a great and varied coastline, steady winds, warm waters, a lot of places from which to launch yachts, and the more than theoretical hope that appropriate facilities for keel boats will soon be created," he notes.

NBA

Cavs deny soaring Hawks

NEW YORK (AP). — After two lopsided National Basketball Association losses and a poor first half against the Atlanta Hawks, the Cleveland Cavaliers got tired of being kicked around.

"You don't keep kicking a dog that's down," Cleveland rookie Mark Price said after the Cavaliers edged the Hawks 107-106 Monday night.

Cleveland lost by 19 and 24 points in their previous two games against Atlanta, who have the best record in the eastern conference at 20-7.

The Cavaliers also trailed 44-55 at halftime, but rallied by holding the Hawks to 42 points in the second half.

"I'm really happy with the way our kids hung in there," Cleveland coach Lenny Wilkens said. "In the second half, we just wanted to tighten up the defense. We covered up whenever they would get a guy open and we began to allow them only one shot."

Rookie centre Brad Daugherty, who missed Cleveland's previous game with back spasms, came back with 19 points and 12 rebounds in 40 minutes against Atlanta.

Cedric 119, Kings 162. Larry Bird had 27 points and 11 rebounds as visiting Boston handed Sacramento their worst defeat of the season.

Kevin McHale scored 29 points, the 28th consecutive time in which he has managed at least that many. Center Robert Parish added 24 points and 11 rebounds and Dennis Johnson had 22 points for the Celtics.

Joe Kleine scored a season-high 17 points for the Kings.

Bullets 125, Warriors 105.

Washington got 35 points and 11 rebounds from Moses Malone and outscored visiting Golden State 37-14 at the free-throw line.

Terry Teagle came off the bench

to lead Golden State with 28 points.

Jeff Malone had 23 for Washington.

Nets 122, Bucks 117. Mike Gminski had 27 points and 17 rebounds, both season highs, and scored nine points in the final 5:35 as hosts New Jersey outlasted Milwaukee.

New Jersey, who have won four or five games after a 4-20 start, also got 24 points from Orlando Woolridge and 21 from Tony Brown. Sidney Moncrief and Ricky Pierce each had 21 points for Milwaukee.

Jazz 199, Spurs 181.

Utah completed the best month in franchise history, as John Stockton had 15 assists and scored nine of his 14 points in the fourth period against San Antonio.

Bobby Hansen led a balanced Utah scoring attack with 18 points, and Rookie Dell Curry had a season-high 17. Johnny Dawkins led San Antonio with 19.

YOUTH SOCCER

In the international youth soccer tournament yesterday Israel beat Cyprus 5-0. Moshe Eisenberg and Itai Mordechai each scored two goals while Manny Basson added another. The match was played in Ramat Gan. In the other youth match played in Netanya, Denmark beat Switzerland 2-1.

There was no play in the under-16 tournament yesterday.

VIRUS. — English Second Division club Sunderland have had their two games this week called off by the Football League, after a doctor visited them with only seven players affected by the virus.

"We have 18 senior players affected by the virus. Even the club doctor has it and he doesn't want to see the players who have been most home with the virus," said manager, Les McDermott.

CRICKET

Pakistan rock Windies

NAGPUR (Reuters). — Mohinder Amarnath and Dilip Vengarkar scored hundreds as India built a commanding lead over Sri Lanka on the third day of the second cricket Test here yesterday.

At the close of play India were 324 for three, giving them a first innings lead of 120, with Vengarkar 115 not out. Amarnath made 131, in the process passing 4,000 Test runs.

Despite the loss of nearly five hours of play on Sunday because of rain and bad light, India are now

strongly placed to win the match on 1-0 up in the three-match series. Victory would also avenge their heavy defeat a week ago in the first of the one-day internationals in Kanpur.

In Perth, Pakistan, after scoring 199 for 8, dismissed the West Indies for 165, to win the opening match of the \$61,000 Benson and Hedges challenge one-day cricket series by 34 runs. Rameez Raja (42) and Javed Miandad (53) put on 91 in a despatch third-wicket stand.

Different class

MUSIC REVIEWS

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA — Festival Jubilee concert No. 5 Zoltan

Mohr conducting with Isaac Stern, violinist and Mstislav Rostropovich, cello (Mitsa Auditorium, Tel Aviv, December 28). Mozart: Violin Concerto in G major No. 3, K.216; Strauss: "Schubert's" Rhapsody for cello and orchestra; Beethoven: Concerto for violin, cello and orchestra, Op. 102.

WITH TWO such illustrious names as Stern and Rostropovich adorning the programme and in the absence of an independent orchestral item, this concert should have belonged to the soloists only. Mehta, however, seemed determined to participate as a full partner, and so the glories of this concert were equally shared by all three. Both together and separately, each one provided memorable experiences.

What characterized Stern's performance was the fascinating abundance of musical expression set within the limits of Mozart's style. In this concerto, Stern gave us a sweet, elegant and charming performance. His subtlety of nuance and sensitive response to the musical text are unique.

Then Rostropovich virtually burst onto the stage and made the music force its flaming path into our hearts. His temperament and intensity of feeling are unprecedented. But so is his capability to express the most intimate and tender affections. Rostropovich spoke, and with him the orchestra, in a burning rhetoric which turned Bloch's Rhapsody into a huge and dramatic statement. Oratorical and declamatory in character,

Rostropovich's sharp changes of dynamics and tempo created an electrifying tension.

Mehta was completely carried away by the music and led the orchestra in huge musical gestures. But what really stunned was Rostropovich's capability to match the orchestra's intensity of feeling with his single solo instrument. A great performance.

An even greater achievement, though, was Brahms's double concerto, in which both artists not only perfectly complemented each other in tone and volume but also seemed to share the same emotional response. Mehta was again at the top of his ability, becoming a third, equal partner, and so the glories of this concert were equally shared by all three. Both together and separately, each one provided memorable experiences.

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profiles and a peculiar mannerism of unwarranted dynamical charges, even within the limits of one note, made the Bach sound anything but authentic. The basses crept rather than paced authoritatively, and the string section in the last movement sounded thick and muddled.

Saint-Saens's cello concerto being what it is, a rather superficial and musically not very valuable composition, needs immense drive and sweeping gestures to survive. The opening statement, which is actually the main theme of the whole work, must release a storm but Harrell merely played at it and his undoubtedly impressive lyricism, though instilling certain passages with considerable beauty, suppressed the tension which thus deprived the first and last movements of their most important element.

The last work on the programme, Beethoven's triple concerto, provided some consolation, although even this performance did not meet all the work's demands. Despite some fruitful interchange of musical messages between the three partners, it was mainly the pianist Emanuel Ax who contributed the most valuable part. Harrell, again pleasing in some of his truly beautiful lyrical passages, seemed cornered by his two colleagues and much of Zukerman's bowing sounded aggressively strong, lacking refinement of phrasing and expressiveness. Only towards the end were the three soloists able to establish a comfortable balance, bringing the concerto to a more or less satisfactory conclusion.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
9:00 Telecast 9:10 Knap Pt. 9:30 Raveh
Summum 9:40 Talk about the Family
10:15 Chocky's Children (part 4) 10:45
Family Problems 11:30 Family Controversy
11:45 Questions and Answers 12:00
Second Sight: A Love Story — film 12:40
Family Cookery 14:00 Telecast 14:05
Knap Pt. 14:15 Questions and Answers
14:30 News and Dear Ones 15:00
Interview with a Teenager and her Mother
conductor 17:00 A New Evening — live
magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17:30 Sorcerer's Apprentice
ARABIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMME:
18:30 News roundup
18:32 Literature and Culture Magazine
19:00 Health Magazine
19:30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES: resume at
20:00 with a news roundup
20:02 Lighting of the Shema Hanukkah Candle
20:09 Looking at the Past
20:30 Tazpi — science and technology
magazine
21:00 Mobat Newscast
21:30 Moked
22:00 Concert — live broadcast of the
second part of the IPO's festive concert:
Works by Mozart, Beethoven and others
22:05 Murder, She Wrote
22:45 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17:30 Cartoons 18:00 French Hour 19:30
News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Three's Company 21:30
Architecture — documentary 22:00 News
in English 22:30 Romance
MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north):
13:30 Another Life 14:00 700 Club 14:30
Shape-Up 15:00 Afternoon Movie: The
White Tower 16:30 Headfirst 17:00 Su-
per Book 17:30 Muppets 18:00 "Tut"
Hollywood 18:30 The Camembert 19:00
News 20:00 Simon & Simon 21:00 Re-
miniscence Show 22:00 Cagney & Lacy
23:00 700 Club

RADIO

Voice of Music

6:02 Morning Melodies
7:05 News in C major (Suite, Romantic/Anthem); Mozart: Oboe Concerto (Bourgeois, Israel Sinfonietta/Sharf); Haydn: String Quartet Op. 76/2 (New Israeli Symphony in D (Purim Baranbom))
9:00 Bach: Orchestral Suite No. 1 (Pallard Chamber Orchestra); "Cavendish", overture (Royal Philharmonic/Pallard); Berlioz: Symphonie Fantastique (New York Philharmonic); Strauss: Symphonies for Violin and Piano (Pallard, Ashkenazy); Vivaldi: Violin Concerto No. 4 (Pallard, Paris Sinfonietta); Debussy: Sonata for Flute, Viola and Harp (Sinfonietta, Chen, McAnally); Mahler: Symphony No. 4 (Amnelling, Concertgebouw/Hellmich)
12:00 Bar Barman, Piano — Scarlatti: 10 Sonatas; Erlich: Melodias; Bach: Sonatas in D minor
13:05 Haydn: Concerto for Trumpet (Wobisch, Solisti di Zagreb/Janigro); Allegro: String Quartet (Hansson/Lev); Strauss: Sonata for Violin and Harp/Hard; Bach: Partita No. 2 for Piano (Argente); Mozart: Clarinet Quintet in A major (Meyer, Philharmonie Quartet)
15:00 Contemporary Music
16:00 Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra under Juan-Pablo Zuleta with Peter Frankl, piano — Gluck: "Iphigeneia on Tauris"; overture; Schumann: Piano Concerto; Ansbacher: Mass; Unsworth: Overture; Stravinsky: "Firebird", ballet suite
17:00 Music from the Distant Past
18:00 Portak — Lully
19:00 Elgar: Violin Concerto (Manshin, London Symphony/Elgar); Suppe: "Post and Paganini", overture (Los Angeles/Mohr)
20:10 Musical Modern
20:30 Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Zubin Mehta with Alexander, soprano; Gubay, mezzo-soprano; Miro, violin, and Perlman, violin — Works by Puccini, Mozart, Kralovic, Haydn, Verdi, Salzer, Folk Songs, N. Shomer and D. Solter
23:00 Bach: Concerto in C major for Harpsichord after Vivaldi; Haydn: Selection from the Divertimenti for Baritone, Viola and Cello; Mendelssohn: Sonata No. 2 for Cello and Piano

First Programme

6:02 Programme for Olim
7:30 Family Old Songs
9:05 Hebrew songs
10:30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11:30 Hebrew songs
11:30 Education for all
12:00 Oriental songs
13:00 News in English
13:30 News in French
14:00 Children's programme
15:00 News on a New Book
16:00 Programme for Senior Citizens
17:30 Everyman's University
18:15 Jewish Traditions
19:30 Bible Reading
19:00 Lesson in Hebrew
20:30 Programme for Olim
22:05 A Friend from the Same Planet

Second Programme

6:12 Gymnastics
6:30 Editorial Review
6:50 Green Light — news commentary
7:00 The Morning — news magazine
8:05 Making an Issue
9:05 Puss in Boots
10:00 All Star of the Network — morning magazine
11:30 Safe Journey
12:10 O.K. on Two
13:00 News — news commentary, music of the 1940s
14:00 The 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the State
15:00 Magic Moments
16:14 Made in Israel — Hebrew songs
17:00 Economics Magazine
18:45 Today in Sport
19:05 Today — radio news
19:25 Army and Defence Magazine
20:05 Hanukkah Party
21:05 Song for the Road
22:05 Treasure Hunt

Army

6:05 University on the Air
6:30 Open Your Eyes — songs, information
7:07 "707" — with Alex Ansky
8:05 Good Morning Israel
9:05 In the Morning — with El Yisraeli
10:05 Coffee Break
11:05 Ravi Now — with Rafi Raveh
12:05 Israel Times
13:05 Daily Meeting — with Orly Yaviv
14:05 Four in the Afternoon
17:00 Evening News
18:05 Army and Defence Magazine
19:05 The World This Day
20:05 Cinema Magazine (request)
21:00 Mobat — TV newscast
21:30 University on the Air
22:05 Popular songs
23:05 Israeli songs
00:05 Classical Night Birds

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 8.16 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 163.30 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

ISRAELI MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Karel Chamon — treasure hunting Jerusalem; "A Man and his Land", Moshe Dayan collection; Joshua Borkovsky; Miriam, The Garden, primordial landscapes; O. Fresh Paint, trends among young Israeli artists; O. Kalkman, 400 years of Japanese Porcelain; O. Animals in Ancient Art (Rock relief); O. Ancient Glass Exhibit; O. Bathing Embroidery, dresses and costume parts; O. Photography in Nature; O. Art in Context, audio-visual programme; O. News in Ambiguities; O. Big and Small relative sizes in life, art and children's world; O. Jewels of Children's Literature; O. Permanent exhibitions of Archaeology, Judaica and Ethnic Art.

VISITING HOURS: Main Museum 10-5, At 10:30 and 12:30; because of the Holes in the Cheese, puppet show for entire family, 11:30; Percussion Concert for Youth and Children with audience participation, 11:30; Guided tour of Museum in English, 3:30; "The Magic Donkey", children's film, 4:30; Picture books, Puppets and Songs (in English) for children, age 3-6.

LA. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun-Thurs, 10-11:30; Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday open 10-11. Hapalmah St., Tel. 6512912, Bus No. 15.

Exhibitions

JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE. Old City, 7 Beit El St., 288338, 423447, Roberts, Turner, etc.
Conducted Tours
KADASHAN. — Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Kiyat Hadashah on the hill. Info. & information, reservations: 02-416533, 02-446271.
HEBREW UNIVERSITY
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9, 26, 24 and 16.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Brodman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 5, 28, 42, 28 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-582619.
AMT WOMEN (formerly American Missionary Women), Free Morning Tours 8 Aklati Street, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-695222.

ERUSALEM-WORLD RELIGIOUS ZIONIST WOMEN

26 Ben Maimon. To visit: projects call: 02-662468, 630620, 657617, 811126; 02-444151 morning; 063-36553; 04-239031.

TEL AVIV

MUSEUMS
TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: David Hockney, Photocollages; O. Slinger; O. Oshin; Kozakchik, 1986-1988. Selection of Prints and Albums. Trends in Geometric Abstract Art; O. Edward Munch, prime: Death, Love and Anxiety; O. VISITING HOURS: Sun-Thurs, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; 5-9 p.m. Sat. 11 a.m.-2 p.m.; 7-10 p.m. Closed Friday. Museum hours: Sun-Thurs, 10-11:30; Fri. 10-11:30; Sat. 10-11:30; Sun-Thurs, 10-11:30; Fri. 10-11:30; Sat. 10-11:30.

Conducted Tours
AMT WOMEN (formerly American Missionary Women), Free Morning Tours — Tel Aviv, Tel. 2201791, 2201792, 2201793, 2201794, 2201795, 2201796, 2201797, 2201798, 2201799, 2201800, 2201801, 2201802, 2201803, 2201804, 2201805, 2201806, 2201807, 2201808, 2201809, 2201810, 2201811, 2201812, 2201813, 2201814, 2201815, 2201816, 2201817, 2201818, 2201819, 2201820, 2201821, 2201822, 2201823, 2201824, 2201825, 2201826, 2201827, 2201828, 2201829, 2201830, 2201831, 2201832, 2201833, 2201834, 2201835, 2201836, 2201837, 2201838, 2201839, 2201840, 2201841, 2201842, 2201843, 2201844, 2201845, 2201846, 2201847, 2201848, 2201849, 2201850, 2201851, 2201852, 2201853, 2201854, 2201855, 2201856, 2201857, 2201858, 2201859, 2201860, 2201861, 2201862, 2201863, 2201864, 2201865, 2201866, 2201867, 2201868, 2201869, 2201870, 2201871, 2201872, 2201873, 2201874, 2201875, 2201876, 2201877, 2201878, 2201879, 2

SELECTED NEW CAR PRICES

Model Engine size, origin	(base price in shekels)		After Jan. 1		% change
	Current prices	Of which taxes*	Price to consumer	Of which taxes*	
Renault 5TL 3 doors					
1237 Spanish	22,157	14,074	24,140	15,861	+8
Renault 11 GTC					
1237 Spanish	23,453	15,166	25,458	17,110	+8.5
Subaru DL 4 doors					
1300 Japanese	25,477	16,244	27,865	18,391	+8.7
Opel Ascona LS	32,306	20,732	30,957	19,457	-4.2
Opel Kadette LS					
5 doors	30,092	19,347	28,795	18,129	-4.3
Polo Fox 1050	25,686	16,411	25,604	15,438	-4.2
Golf GL 1300	36,992	23,707	35,407	22,253	-4.3
Peugeot 308 GL 4 doors					
1118	28,781	18,350	27,579	17,284	-4.2
Metro 1.3HL 5 doors					
1225	18,655	11,871	17,865	11,186	-4.2
Renault Automatic					
1397 French	39,256	27,247	31,477	19,770	-20
Jetta 9 GL 1600 German	49,996	34,628	40,085	25,140	-20
Opel Ascona 4 doors					
1600	40,929	28,415	32,791	20,802	-20
Fiat Regatta 100S 1600	36,815	25,792	29,478	18,641	-20
Subaru DL 1600 Japanese	31,125	21,501	28,297	18,762	-9.1
Volvo 344 5 doors					
1397 Swedish	39,600	27,467	35,982	23,969	-9.1
Peugeot 505 GL					
Automatic 1796	49,269	34,148	45,492	30,552	-7.7
Audi 100 GC					
Automatic 1796	65,651	45,795	60,589	40,837	-7.7
BMW 316 1766	46,857	32,437	43,256	29,031	-7.7
Volvo 744 Automatic					
Swedish	80,802	60,656	88,253	67,797	+9.2
Lancia 200 1955	82,331	61,675	76,896	56,691	-6.6
Peugeot 505 SR					
4 doors 1971	68,550	51,504	63,974	47,238	-6.7

* Including VAT, purchase tax and customs.

This is a list of selected car prices as released by the Treasury on Sunday. The order putting the purchase tax into effect has not yet been signed, and importers are pressing for price increases (see accompanying story) so the final price to the consumer may yet change.

Importers, gov't still feuding over prices

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — Renewed skirmishing has broken out between car importers and the government over pricing policy, despite the recent release by the Finance Ministry of new-car prices scheduled to take effect January 1.

Compounding the confusion yesterday was a call by Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi to extend the yearly tax on cars that averages about NIS 150 per vehicle. The levy was introduced a year ago as a one-time emergency measure to increase government revenue, and was renewed for one more year subsequently.

Meanwhile, Aryeh Carasso, president of the Car Importers Association, said the Treasury proposal, which allows dealers to set the price of cars with engines larger than 1600cc, was too little and too late.

"We've been dissatisfied with price controls for two years," he said. "There's no point in putting price controls on such an expensive item."

Carasso said dealers' profit margins are too slim considering the millions that they have to invest in parts inventories and physical plants.

Government officials are concerned that importers may circumvent the pricing policy by taking advantage of reductions in purchase taxes on some models to increase their profit margin.

The Treasury plan reduces the number of purchase-tax categories from six to four.

The price of cars with 1600cc engines are generally being subjected to the sharpest cuts, while those with bigger and smaller engines are being reduced less or, in some instances, raised.

Cars produced in countries outside the European Community and the U.S. are not benefiting from the 60 per cent tariff cut.

BANKING ON IT/Pinhas Landau

The year of the consumer

"You've never had it so good," said the late British prime minister, Harold Macmillan, to voters in 1959 — and duly won a third straight victory for his party. The first time this century that this had been managed.

Israelis in 1986 can echo that sentiment. As the mini-recession of late-1985 faded, real wages recovered strongly, and the almost daily fare of bankruptcies and firings that characterized last winter mellowed into a spending spree of unprecedented proportions. Everything played into the hands of the sectors of the population that are now commonly called the "strong and intermediate levels," while the pressure on "the weak" eased sufficiently for them to be dropped from public consciousness.

Prices, if not stable, were nearer stability than they had been for 15 years. Incomes, if not rising, were no longer

The consumer revolution arrived in Israel very late, but it started catching up in a hurry. It has made dramatic progress this year, and it seems certain that this is the starting point for wider developments next year.

dropping. Savings, if not actually being run down, were no longer pessimistic. Perceptions, if not positively optimistic, were no longer pessimistic. Everything was set to go.

Into this atmosphere was injected an additional element, never before seen in Israel: Aggressively marketed financial services directed at the individual consumer. Within one year, this area of the financial sector moved from being an almost non-existent backwater, to centre-stage in terms of the concentration of effort invested in planning, innovation, and marketing of a broad range of instruments. The prime movers were the commercial banks, of course, but other players included the major retail chains and other consumer-oriented firms and entities, down to the corner grocery.

While it would obviously be wrong to pretend that before 1986 nothing was done in this field — it is fair to say that the past year has seen a quantum leap take place. Before examining the main elements of the Great Leap Forward, it is important to pinpoint why it happened when it did.

The rebound from the very short, but very sharp slump of July-November 1985, climaxed two years of reduced private consumption. When this ended, an enormous wave of pent-up demand was unleashed.

The economy was not growing, because investment was not taking place. Conversely, the foreign currency shortage was eliminated by huge quantities of American aid and the halving of oil prices within a few months. This latter factor, which drove down prices for petrol and heating, and many other goods and services, also had a tremendous psychological impact on consumer behaviour, as well as increasing spending power.

In short, the increase in real disposable income went entirely to consumption, not to savings and investment, and was directed especially at imports, which were getting cheaper in relation to the fixed shekel exchange rate.

The bankruptcies in construction, industry and agriculture, coupled with tougher lending rules, forced banks to seek new markets for their funds. For the first time in their experience, they had more deposits from the public than they had commercial loan demands. This was because high interest rates for short-term shekel deposits drew money into these deposits while at the same time cutting the demand for loans from healthy businesses. But unhealthy businesses that needed money were not what the banks were after — their books were stuffed full of them already. That left only two sectors who met the twin criteria of wanting to borrow and not being too dangerous to lend to — individual consumers and the businesses who catered to them.

The stage was thus set for the consumer revolution in financial services. It arrived in Israel very late, but it started catching up in a hurry. It has made dramatic progress this year and it seems certain that this is the starting-point for wider developments next year and beyond. What follows, therefore, is merely a progress-report at the quite arbitrary marker represented by the end of the current calendar year.

CONSUMER CREDIT AND LOANS: Twelve months ago, consumer credit was not generally available. True, the first spark in the coming revolution had been struck in mid-1985, when First International Bank introduced an automatic overdraft facility of up to NIS 1,500 for all personal customers. But the initiatives of the feisty, but peripheral, First International, could not by themselves change the market. They could, however, set the ball rolling, and that is what happened.

The game was blown wide-open by Bank Leumi last January, when it announced that its own personal facility, also of NIS 1,500, but with a major new addition. For the first time in Israel, credit was available without direct collateral having to be given. The bank didn't slap a lien on savings scheme, securities, or some other asset. It simply had to decide whether, in its opinion, the customer was capable of making the repayments.

Leumi's move was copied, and outdone in some cases, within days. It was a good idea whose time had come, and it became the base on which a whole range of consumer loans were developed over the year. In many of these, what had changed was the recipient rather than the nature of the loan. For instance, instead of lending to car importers, who then used the funds to re-lend — at a profit — to purchasers, the banks now lent directly to each car purchaser who wanted a loan. The customer paid less, the bank made more, the car importer got out of financial mediation, and everyone benefited.

By year-end, Leumi and Bank Hapoalim, which between them dominate the market, were offering loans

to students, soldiers, small businessmen, car buyers and just plain anybody. The range of terms included linkage to the index, unlinked shekel loans, maturities of six months to five years, and a growing sophistication in deciding who to give how much, and in packaging special deals for specific needs.

The banks also broke into mortgage lending, in light of the continued shortage of funds in the official mortgage market. The Bank of Israel allowed them to lend "supplementary loans" to non-preferred borrowers, that is, those who are not immigrants and young couples, at the same terms as the mortgage banks did. Although this meant interest rates of 13 per cent per annum on top of index linkage, it also meant that for the first time in many years mortgages of a realistic size were available. If, as the capital market reform promises, interest rates come down this year, a normal person will be able to borrow at normal rates to buy a normal home, for the first time in Israeli history.

Another major innovation was the two-stage move to credit cards, offering revolving credit facilities for paying down purchases over a period of months, instead of the monthly debit system that so-called credit cards used to offer. Leumi dragged Israel Discount Bank into this new era via the Visacard venture, that those banks jointly own, but Hapoalim's Isracard has so far held aloof from following suit.

DEPOSITS: Normality, in the sense of banking services taken for granted in Western countries, made progress in the deposit sector, as well as in loans. The arrival of inflation rates as low as 15-20 per cent per annum, coupled with the frozen dollar, meant that shekels were the useful and even the wise thing to keep one's money in. The shock — to many Israelis, a near-trauma — of a consumer price index falling 1.3 per cent in one month, as occurred in January 1986, illustrated graphically that even inflation was no longer a sure thing. Interest-bearing deposits offering a yield of 15 and 20 per cent and sometimes more per annum, were a viable alternative.

Here, too, Leumi and Hapoalim fought each other in their attempts to innovate. New and more sophisticated forms of unlinked savings, offering choices of fixed and floating interest rates, rolled out of the banks' head offices with startling regularity. In retrospect, however,

The consumer credit game was blown up last January by Bank Leumi, when it announced a personal overdraft facility of NIS 1,500...available without direct collateral having to be given. The bank didn't slap a lien on the borrower's savings scheme, securities or some other asset.

the customers who did best were those who eschewed sophistication and went with the simplest, but most dramatic, offer of the year — Leumi's six-to-12 month fixed-interest deposits. Anyone who put his money away at mid-year at interest rates of 25-30 per cent has had nothing to complain about.

SERVICES: Two opposing trends developed with regard to the quality and quantity of services that the banks offered their clients. On the one hand, they all tried to shove more and more simple transactions onto their computer systems, and persuade customers to do things by themselves. Thus, updating on accounts and transactions is now done most quickly and conveniently through computer terminals. At some banks these are only available within the branch during opening hours, while others have them outside and available 24-hours a day. Discount has a unique (for Israel) system of having a lobby within the bank but open all through the day. No one, however, has yet produced data proving that many people wake up at 3 a.m. and rush round to the machine to check their balance.

Relieved of their more humdrum tasks, the human staff has been receiving training to do more complicated things in a more professional manner. The rapid development of consumer lending has meant giving much greater responsibility to branch personnel and both in this and other areas, sophistication has meant specialization.

Discount has split many of its branches into distinct personal and business areas, handled by different staffs, each with their own expertise. Leumi is developing a similar idea, but based on concentrating the complex tasks in one branch in each locality, with the others left to handle routine matters.

One area where this kind of change was forced on the banks was in securities, where the Bank of Israel stepped in in the wake of the Bejski and other reports, and insisted that share counselling be done without built-in conflicts of interest between the counsellor and his employer, or not be done at all. Here, too, major changes were made and different banks developed different solutions — including, in the case of several, temporary or permanent withdrawal from the business of giving advice, and in the case of all the others, the concentration of advisory services in relatively few branches. This was only implemented in November, and follow-through changes will continue during 1987.

The action overall is, if anything, just getting underway. One important aspect of capital market reform will be significant deregulation of much of the banks' business, such as the terms available on savings schemes and the use to which this money can be put. This year was undoubtedly one of far-reaching change, but 1987 may well outdo it. The fiercer the competition between the banks, and between all of them and the supermarket chains, and other purveyors of consumer credit, the better for the consumer.

Bank of Israel

State Loans Administration

NOTICE

To "Peace for Galilee" Bond Owners Whose Age Makes Them Eligible for Early Redemption of the Bonds

From January 2, 1987, owners of Peace for Galilee Bonds who have reached age 65 may redeem the bonds in full (all four instalments of the bonds).

This bond allows for a linkage choice: linkage of 80% of the increase in the yearly index, with the addition of a yearly 1% interest linkage, or linkage to the representative dollar rate, without interest. The Bank of Israel will determine the redemption value on the 18th of each month, according to the higher linkage choice, this to remain in effect until the 17th of the following month.

During January, 1987, bonds will be redeemed on a dollar linkage basis. Bond owners may hand in their bonds for redemption through their personal bank branch, and receive the redemption sum on the very same day (after deduction of the bank's commission charge).

Bonds whose redemption value is less than NIS 150 are exempt from the bank commission charge. Bonds may be redeemed at no commission charge at Bank of Israel branches in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Owners of bonds deposited for safekeeping at their personal bank who wish to redeem them must apply to the bank to arrange the matter.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Leave a place just to miss a place, so it is said... (4,5)
- ...and you will be without canned food (3,2)
- Invent a story to restore goodwill (4,2,2)
- Suggestive to a former copper confronting immorality (8)
- This is one essential for escaping the labyrinth (4)
- Punch and topside of beef? (5-3)
- Declare oneself in favour of iron ship (7)
- Free way to get extended tenancy (7)
- Firm breaks law in the beginning (8)
- Post-prandial drink left for seafarers (4)
- Permitted to enter the river and strike out (6)
- Maverick sought by twitches (4,4)
- Pondered how 1000 could have been literally represented (5)
- Using a riddle to identify seditious candidates (9)

DOWN

- Since he wanders can he be sane? (5)
- Ring the changes on bad laws? (6)
- In place of a lock, it is a defence against intrusion (8)
- Increase the pace of your social life (4,3)
- Contrary way to talk (8)
- Noisy dance sure breaks up serious discussion (9)
- Vapour phosphorous would undoubtedly make one (4)
- The very opposite of just jotted down? (7,2)
- Hesitated when the score now prescribes piano (8)
- One who has graduated from carrying things to shipping them (8)
- Entice unruly tart caught in the act (7)
- A pluralist male having the last word (4)
- Painter had to be amongst the runs (6)
- Mental eccentric converse of mechanical eccentric (5)

SCRIBBLE PAD

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Har Nof, 81 Shaulsohn, 532115, Belsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Al-Deen, Harod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Lev Ha'ir, 89 Ahad Ha'am, 613882; SuperPharm, 40 Einstein, Ramat Aviv, 413730.
Netanya: Trufi, 2 Herzl, 28666.
Haifa: Hanassi, 33 Hanassi, 333312.

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.
In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

FIRST AID 101

Megan David Adom
In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem 523133
Ashkelon 23333 Kiryat Shmona 44334
Bat Yam 5611111 Kiryat Shmona 44334
Beer Sheva 74767 Netanya 523333
Carmel 588666 Netanya 523333
Dan Region 781111 Petah Tikva 9231111
Elitz 7233 Rehovot 461333
Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa 512233 Safed 30333
Hatzor 36333 Tel Aviv 240111
Holon 803133 Tiberias 90111

* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.
"Ezer" — Emotional First Aid. Tel. Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 281111 (children/youth 03-281113), Haifa 672222, Beer Sheva 418111, Netanya 38316.

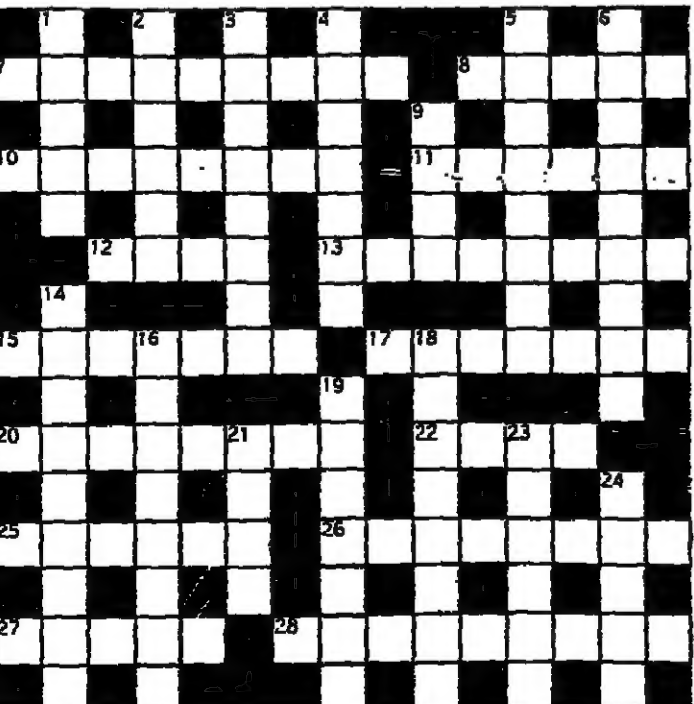
Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv 238819, Jerusalem — 245554, and Haifa 385511.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems, Tel. 653829, 653902, 14 Beithelhem Rd.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04) 528205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.
Kaput Mofim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

FLIGHTS

24-Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-8712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Tapod Message) 03-381111 (20 lines).



Yesterday's Solution

ACROSS: 1. Fillets, 5. Takes, 8. Radio, 9. Braided, 10. Eruption, 12. Ape, 13. Fodder, 14. Drapes, 17. Air, 18. Surrender, 20. Tropics, 21. Urged, 22. Needy, 24. Senator. DOWN: 1. Force, 2. Led, 3. Emotive, 4. Submit, 5. Train, 6. Kidnapped, 7. Sadness, 11. Underdone, 13. Flatten, 15. Raeburn, 16. Crisis, 18. Spicy, 19. Rider, 22. Get.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Capturing
- With anchor raised
- Harmonious understanding
- Power
- German song
- Principality
- Shrewd
- Conversation
- Additional
- Illustration
- Invent
- Expose

DOWN

- Frighten
- Ship's captain
- Block of metal
- Aquatic sportsman
- Australian wild dog
- Snaphot
- Forfeiture of rights
- Card game
- Section of book
- Spire
- Seashore
- Scatter
- Father

ENERGY IS WONDERFUL

Don't waste it.

הכרזת מלחמה

Bankrupt teachings

Levy Yosef Weisskoff

IT COMES as no surprise that the Tel Aviv and Hebrew universities are both heavily in the red. They are merely practising the kind of economics they teach: dependent, colonial, and highly imitative.

Tel Aviv's School of Business and the Hebrew University's Department of Economics are considered world-class faculties. They set the standard for Israel and their curricula serve as models for other institutions of higher learning in Israel. Their graduates, according to Prof. Ephraim Kleiman's 1981 classic study, *Economists in a New State*, occupy key positions in policy making and budgeting in Israeli government. They also fill prominent roles in finance and in managing enterprises.

But economics, if it is to work, must be consistent on three levels: the family, the workplace, and the nation. And the economics we teach in Israel is bankrupt on all three levels. How did this happen? What can we do about it?

THE ORIGINAL practice of economics in Israel was something unique in the world. A nation, built in the face of all adversity, quickly disproved all the conventional rules of economic development. Israel became the economic "miracle" of the Mediterranean, and was said to be "too exceptional" to serve as a model for other rapidly-growing countries.

Today Israel is back again among the developing nations: overdrawn, dependent on foreign aid, and a willing partner in covert action.

The three levels are still consistent. They are all in the red and in constant disequilibrium. Families are overdrawn. They are compelled, virtually, to spend more than their income. Most workplaces are also in imbalance — depending on cheap capital, government subsidies, and special regulations.

The state too is seriously overdrawn. The inflation slowed, Israel is now hit by strikes in sensitive sectors. Unemployment approaches 8% this year; some 90,000 are without jobs. Foreign aid underwrites nearly 22% of the gross domestic product.

Yet the theory taught in the economics of equilibrium of the consumer, the firm and the nation. A series of complicated markets — investment, savings, money, liquidity, and foreign exchange — should adjust to bring the interest rate and the price level to a "stable" solution. If only free markets could be established, we teach, everything would be fine and dandy. This kind of economics has three problems when applied to Israel.

In the first place it may simply be wrong, that is, fictitious, even if it were applied in the land of its origin, the United States.

Secondly, it may be dangerous if applied here and lead us into policies which are harmful to a small, open economy.

In addition, this type of thinking ignores other schools of economics which are being developed in Latin America and Africa, the U.S., Europe, and China.

The teaching and practice of U.S.-style economics, at best irrelevant and at worst harmful, is compulsory in Israeli universities. Professors are urged through the promotion process to ignore their own economic problems and to imitate the U.S. curriculum. Promotion and rank are based on the number of scholarly articles published in foreign journals. This means writing on esoteric academic subjects in vogue in the U.S., and ignoring Israeli problems which are of limited interest abroad. This maximizes the professor's visibility abroad. While their local departments lapse into bankruptcy, Israeli professors take their sabbatical abroad returning home to teach here what they learned there.

ISRAEL DOES NOT need another colonial curriculum. We do not need a translated Samuelson introducing "perfect competition" or neo-Keynesian macro-economics. Nor does reading the annual reports of the Bank of Israel substitute for critical research on the Israeli economy.

We need an empirically-based economics, an economics which can analyze the small, open society where all the pieces know one another. We need an economics of disequilibrium and of imbalance between sectors and social classes which vie with other for the limited surplus. We need theory and data on the "big state" in the "small economy" as it operates with its own motives, labour force, and commodities to protect. Current theory has the state as a neutral "referee."

All this means a different kind of economics. A "new" economics for Israel would require a shift to investigative and research thinking in order to inform the public, in clear and practical terms, what the effects of different policies are on their lives.

We should be asking questions such as: What is the economic effect of the weapons acquisition process in Israel? Why can't I make a living? What is the real economic situation of different classes of workers who when faced with diminished real earnings and rising prices, merely reduce their labour effort?

Applied economics can be easy today. Every university-level student working with a simple calculator, can estimate the costs and benefits of different policies set forth as "correct" by the ministers and political compromisers. Their results must then be communicated to the local newspapers in clearly understandable language, not just to the foreign journals in jargon.

As part of the curriculum reform, I would also propose investigation through manual work in agriculture or in the cities.

DURING A RECENT lecture tour of the People's Republic of China, I learned that the economy of one billion people, their food, clothing, housing, and material needs, from the family to the firm to the nation and from the farm to the region and to the state — are kept in balance with the assistance of a planning tool called input-output technique, pioneered by Prof. Leontief in the U.S. almost fifty years ago.

The technique was introduced into China by Soviet planners in the early fifties, but the Chinese have made new and imaginative adaptations. The Chinese have used this tool most successfully. During the violent swings of national policy (The Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution), the Chinese were able to keep some basic checks on a balanced economy in order to meet the needs of their population with stable prices, and to be self-reliant at the same time.

Israel too gathers input-output data, and we are now implementing this type of model for Israel while developing strategies for greater economic self-sufficiency. Ours is called M.A.P., Israel's economic Model for Alternative Policies.

Our innovation is to simulate on the computer the possible effects of different policies on employment, income, and the balance of payments. Our goal is to warn the policy-makers of possible "hidden obstacles" in the economic structure.

For example, will high-tech exports from Israel lead to many new jobs, especially when the older, more labour-intensive industries are closing down? How will the people's preference for U.S.-made goods affect the success of all the supposed benefits of the U.S. Free Trade Agreement?

"M.A.P. is like a crystal ball," one politician-economist remarked recently on learning of the project.

"Hardly," I replied. "You look into a crystal ball and see the future. With an economic model, you get to tell it what you think is likely to happen if you do that. It reduces the guesswork and double-talk of economics to hard numbers. It also warns of impending disasters."

Why should Israel be different from other Western economies? So what if we fall into the typical development "trap" of importing our

necessities and exporting sophisticated military equipment? Israel has always been an economy that disproved the traditional wisdoms. Israel was founded to absorb Jewish labour from other countries and to develop into a modern nation while doing so.

We are now at an important crossroad and the choice is clear. We can continue our dependence, importing an ideology which vindicates our reliance on foreign aid, Pentagon collaboration, high-tech exports and Israeli integration into the U.S. market. Today Israel is being sold as a "bridge" for foreign companies into the European or U.S. markets. This also means that traditional industries here — food, clothing, appliances, services, shoes — will increasingly be imported, or manned by Arab labour, or, in the case of services, simply be cut.

And with these cuts and no attempt to produce what we need for ourselves, there will follow greater economic hardship and out-migration.

WHAT ARE THE alternatives? First, we must insist on a balance between what we can produce and what our needs are, instead of trying to diversify our tastes through yet wider imports.

We must also insist on maximizing employment in Israel directly, both in new industry and agriculture and by renovating traditional industries and services.

Indirect employment must be recognized through the linkage of one industry to another. If an old plant closes, its suppliers must also shut down. If a new high-tech plant opens, it may create no indirect employment. When local production collapses, the established economic chains are broken and new, sophisticated chains which may employ very few people. The economy unravels, and the Israeli and American taxpayer foot the bill.

We also must look hard at the imbalances that were allowed to flourish during the period of rapid inflation when costs and prices could hardly be kept track of. The management of some sectors needs radical reform from within, not in a punitive sense but in a way that will restore incentives for efficient production.

It is clear that workers can no longer turn over total management responsibility to a small group at the top. We too must assume an active role in tightening up production and improving our own dispensation of Israel's most precious resource: the power of the labour force.

Finally, the family must strive to achieve a balance within itself. As public services deteriorate, the family or clan strives to protect itself and its future from manipulation and social disarray. This is perfectly natural in a country where the bank shares collapse has traumatized the public and decimated many families' lifetime savings and dreams.

The bank shares crash was the result of errors of policy, of the structure of the markets and the goals of the participants. These must be corrected so that the family can plan rationally for its future. The family must also be encouraged to behave in a way that coincides with the best interests of the country.

This means a correct balance between spending and savings, between buying local and foreign goods, between meaningful work and wholesome play, and between material and spiritual realization as individuals and as a nation.

We have the scientific tools to help in all this. We can improve the quality of public decision-making, widen the debate, and bring real wisdom to public choice. Economics holds no mystery; its secrets are for all to see. An economic model is not prophecy but simple mechanics: step one leads to step two to step three...

Our goal is nothing less than an Israel more reliant on its own resources and skills and a Jewish people that earns a decent livelihood and lives honourably in our land.

The writer directs the International Institute for Economic Self-Sufficiency in Jerusalem and Brighton, Mass. He teaches economics at Bar-Ilan University.

Dry Bones

SO ANYBODY WHO COULDN'T BEEN GUILTY HAD ALREADY BEEN PARDONED.



SO THE NEW SHEKEL WAS STRONGER THAN THE DOLLAR, SORT OF.



SO WE WERE A CONDUIT FOR ARMS TO IRAN... WE DID IT FOR AMERICA!



SO THE NEW TAX REFORM GOT STOMPED TO DEATH... WE CAN FIX THE SYSTEM NEXT YEAR.



I WASN'T A BAD YEAR...



JUST A LITTLE WEIRD.



READERS' LETTERS

ETHIOPIAN IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Last week, several members of the Association for the Advancement of Play visited the Yavne school in Petah Tikva to see how their Ethiopian immigrant pupils were progressing. (For over a year after their arrival, our volunteer group had played with these children and helped in their absorption. We had established close ties which we remember even now, long after their leaving the Kfar Sava Absorption Centre.)

In contrast to the usual negative news stories, we were most impressed, both with the children and with the school, where we were warmly welcomed. This school received 31

of these children last year, and has since then been gradually integrating them and teaching them the fundamentals of classroom learning. The task is enormous and necessarily long-range — no one should be faulted if it is not yet completed.

The children look healthy, speak Hebrew, and report happily on their teachers, friends and neighbours. They remembered vividly the good times we had playing together. Kol hakavod to those teachers, fellow pupils and neighbours who are making Ethiopian immigrant integration a reality.

M. GRANOFF, Association for the Advancement of Play Kfar Shmaryahu.

THE MAYOR AND THE CARDINAL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — In your issue of December 29 it was reported that a source "close to the Apostolic Delegation" claimed that I had insisted that Cardinal O'Connor must be accompanied by me on a tour of Jerusalem.

Let me make this clear: I did not insist on any such thing. I told Msgr. Nolan when he came to my office

that I would be honoured to meet with the Cardinal and wish to show him some of the improvements the Municipality of Jerusalem had made around Christian holy places for the benefit of the Christian community and Christian pilgrimage. I have no intention of imposing anything on the Cardinal.

Jerusalem. TEDDY KOLLEK

SATISFIED VISITORS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Six weeks ago, my wife and I visited Israel for a fortnight, and it changed our life completely. For years we had been planning and dreaming about visiting Israel one day and in 1986, we finally did it. To say that the Israeli trip was everything we had hoped it would be, is still not getting anywhere near the truth. It was breathtakingly beautiful, enriching to mind and body, and of everlasting memory. We made a

solemn pledge that we would come back, because there is so much more to see, and to re-experience.

But apart from Israel itself, we were also favourably impressed with The Jerusalem Post, which we read daily. Not only was it of factual and topical interest, but so well written, and with the accent on culture, literature, art and music. Hardly a day goes by that we do not miss The Post.

Oslo. ODD J. BEGBY

JOBS FOR THE BOYS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Returning from a business trip abroad, I read David Krivine's article, "Jobs for the boys" (November 21).

What irks me is not so much the general subjectiveness of the article, but the specific, very unfair, barb aimed at Udi Cohen (son of Deputy Knesset Speaker Meir Cohen-Avidov), our Commercial Attache in Milan. From my own experience and that of some of my business friends, I can assure Mr. Krivine that

Udi Cohen is a most competent, efficient and helpful public servant and we should wish for more of his kind.

Beersheba. Y. PALTIN

CORRECTION
The third paragraph in the letter from Channa and Elhanan Blumenthal in this column yesterday should have read:
All said and done, we did not ask for the Six Day War...

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No cause to celebrate

SO THEY THINK the affair is indeed dead and only awaiting formal burial, our betters do.

Herut spokesman Yoram Aridor implies as much by celebrating the official report on the Shin Bet affair as the defeat of Labour's latest sordid libel against the Likud's political leadership, in this instance Yitzhak Shamir himself. Mr. Aridor is no doubt banking on people's short memories — that they won't recall the stubborn, but unsuccessful struggle waged by his party chief to prevent any inquiry at all into the affair.

Mr. Aridor must also be expecting the people to take no heed of the report's main operative — if impersonally phrased — conclusion: that Mr. Shamir's attempt to cover up not only Shin Bet crimes but his own easy tolerance of them after the fact was wholly unwarranted, and that the arguments he produced about the dire threat to national security from examination by middlemen lawmen were strictly bogus.

But Labour politicians are no less bent on twisting the record.

Thus, Uzi Baram points out that those — meaning Likud, and especially Herut, leaders — who originally attacked the idea of an inquiry, as a matter of principle, are now exulting in its practical results. We, says Mr. Baram, have all along called for an investigation, although preferring a judicial probe of the affair.

But who is "we"? Mr. Baram may justifiably be meaning himself, and no less so Moshe Shalom, Labour's energy minister, who is now being splattered with mud by Herut opponents for having resolutely opposed a cabinet role as undertaker for the affair. But who else? Surely not Labour's chairman, Shimon Peres?

Although the report focuses on and rejects allegations by Avraham Shalom, the former Shin Bet chief, that he ordered the terrorist killings and the subsequent subversion of justice "by permission and authorization" of Mr. Shamir, it leaves no doubt that Mr. Peres was as much involved in covering up for Mr. Shalom as had been his predecessor as premier. And for no conceivably good reason.

Knowing the facts, at least since October 1985, Mr. Peres put up an impassioned defence of Mr. Shalom's innocence in the face of accusations by three of his aides, whom he then premier denounced as foul plotters. And he out-Shamired Mr. Shamir in contending from every possible forum that Israel's survival depended on turning a blind eye to the Shin Bet's offences.

Mr. Peres did eventually relent on the necessity of an investigation, some time before Mr. Shamir did, but not before it turned out that the presidential pardons he helped arrange for the Shin Bet cabal could not prevent Pandora's box from exploding if it were not opened up.

To this day Mr. Peres has not seen fit to apologize publicly to the supposed plotters, nor to former attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir, so viciously maligned by him for refusing to leave the Shin Bet wholly untouched by the machinery of justice.

The plain facts — contrary to the politicians' partisan flattery — are that no one has anything to be proud of.

The law could not take its course because of the pardons. The pardons were issued by the President on the premise that the implicated Shin Bet officers acted on orders sanctioned by the political echelon. Now the Justice Ministry report says there was no evidence of such sanction. Which means the President was misled.

And the Shin Bet, which only a few months ago was vehemently defended by Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres, as the citadel of national commitment and honour, is portrayed by the report as deeply flawed, and its former chief as a chief culprit.

Precisely at this point, however, the politicians, with nary a good word for the Shin Bet, say the matter is now closed. Closed it may be, but the debris will be flying around for a long time.

KIMCHE

(Continued from Page One)

from the Iran arms sales were deposited was controlled by the Contras. But The Post did not report then that Israel had come up with the original idea — a much more serious allegation published yesterday in the Times and the Journal.

U.S. officials yesterday said that if Kimche had indeed originated the entire Contra funding scheme, it would be only "natural" that North would later brief Nir about its operation. Last January, then-prime minister Shimon Peres had named Nir to replace Kimche as the chief Israeli liaison to the National Security Council in Washington. Nir, as a result, worked very closely with North.

Nir and North had earlier established a very close personal and working relationship. U.S. and Israeli officials said, when they both served on Vice President George Bush's task force on combating terrorism.

On Saturday, The Washington

Post reported that Nir had personally attempted to help Iranian and Saudi middlemen raise the money necessary to finance U.S. arms sales to Iran this year.

In recent days, Israeli officials in Washington have privately expressed their deep concern that the Reagan administration was in the process of trying to make Israel the "scapegoat" for the entire Iran/Contra affair. They have been aroused by repeated suggestions by U.S. officials that it was Israel that first strongly encouraged the administration to embark on the entire Iran arms policy, and then to continue with it even after repeated disappointments involving the failure to win the release of all the American hostages in Lebanon.

Syndicated columnist Rowland Evans and Robert Novak wrote on Monday that the Reagan administration was hoping that the congressional investigations would focus on the Israeli role in the affair, rather than simply on North's involvement.

partly to save money on mowing the lawn. It was not clear exactly how much would be saved, they said, speaking on condition of anonymity. Groundskeepers are "seriously studying" the idea of keeping cows there permanently, said the source. "We're trying everything to save money," he said.

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The writer directs the International Institute for Economic Self-Sufficiency in Jerusalem and Brighton, Mass. He teaches economics at Bar-Ilan University.

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